ULY 28, 1945

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 60, NO. 47 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Canadian Navy lads who helped win the Battle of the Atlantic, had time for a bit of sightseeing while in Europe. (See page 2.) Now they're off to the Pacific, fighting again, this time against the Japs.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page
The Russians Tried to Help at Stalag 3 .... Sydney Smith 6
Potsdam Locale is Ironic Note .... Paul L. Collins 6
Can Cooperation Overcome Federal Weaknesses? ...... Wilfrid Eggleston .. 8
Preview of Hitler Rumors in 1946 ....Mary Lowrey Ross . 10
Every Blow at Honshu Shortens the War .... David England 11
Many Problems for Premiers' Conference. .... Maxwell Cohen ... 17
British Industry Must Grow Up .... Gilbert C. Layton .. 26

THE FRONT PAGE

Take-Home Pay Doctrine

NOW that the pressure for the production of war supplies is beginning to diminish, some elements of organized labor are developing a new theory concerning the proper basis of calculation for wages. They have formulated the concept of what they call "take-home pay", which appears to be the largest amount that the individual worker has been receiving during the war period, and which in many cases is a decidedly large amount in comparison with previous earnings, owing to the inclusion of a great deal of overtime; and they are insisting that this take-home pay be maintained no matter how much reduction there may be in the amount of overtime work.

There can be no doubt that overtime pay, at very satisfactory rates had the effect of making the weekly pay envelope of a great many Canadian workers a comfortably fat little package. But the money was earned by the worker putting in an amount of time and effort which considerably exceeded what he ought normally and continuously to be called on to provide. The demand that this take-home pay be maintained without any excess time being worked at all is simply a demand for a very large increase in the wage rate—so large indeed that it is impossible to believe in the good faith of those who put it forward, and who happen to be almost always members of the extreme left wing in labor politics.

Any substantial increase in the wage paid for a given unit of productive effort means an addition to the cost of the corresponding unit of product, and a general movement of this kind can have no other result than a general rise in the cost of living. Statistics show that there is singularly little variation in the ratio between the total value of production in a given country for a given period, and the amount paid to labor for its share in that production. But the total amount of production varies enormously from year to year, owing in part to the vagaries of nature but much more to the violent fluctuations in the volume of employment. Employment can be diminished by any one of a very large number of different obstacles; but one of the most serious of these is an unreasonably high price put upon the labor supply of an industry without regard to the price that can be obtained for that industry's products.

A sharp distinction must be drawn between those labor leaders who appreciate the problems of industry and honestly desire to maintain the maximum of employment and production under the existing economic system, and those whose chief desire is to render the system unworkable in order to replace it by another. It is harder for the former than for the latter to retain control of the members of their organizations, for they cannot undertake to press demands which their conscience tells them it is impossible for the industry to meet. There has never been a time when it was so necessary for public opinion to form a correct judgment of the motives and policies of the country's labor organizations.

A Forest Divorce

MR. JUSTICE FOREST has granted another of his "divorces by mutual consent" to a French-Canadian from Hull and a lady from Scotland. We say "by mutual consent" because the annulment will never be upheld if either party to the marriage has the desire and the funds to appeal it; and we think that any party to a Forest divorce, who wishes to appeal, could obtain the requisite funds without the slightest difficulty from the large number of Canadians who dislike these decisions.

The learned Justice is reported as having

(*Continued on Page Three*)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Ex-Premier of British Columbia Discusses Former Conference

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of June 30 you have an article by Wilfrid Eggleston regarding the Dominion-Provincial Conference in respect of which he says, "It can be wrecked again as it was wrecked once before by men who place their own sectional or selfish ambitions before the general welfare of Canada." He further states, "A re-reading of the official record of the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1941, even at this short interval of time, is an eye-opener."

I most heartily wish that everyone could read carefully the report of the proceedings of the 1941 Conference. If they were able to do so I venture to say they would not arrive at the same conclusions as Mr. Eggleston.

I charge that the Dominion Government was responsible for the disruption of the 1941 Conference. The agenda, which was prepared by the Dominion Government, provided for the appointment of a Finance Committee, the only term of reference to which was Plan I of the Sirois Report and the Dominion Government positively refused to proceed with the Conference upon any other basis than the agenda which they had prepared. (Plan I propose to deprive the Provinces of jurisdiction in Income, inheritance and corporation taxes, and places exclusive jurisdiction therein in the Dominion).

That the Dominion Government itself recognizes that it made a mistake in the manner of the calling of the 1941 Conference and in the agenda which it submitted, is evidenced by the fact that the Dominion is, according to published statements, consulting the Provinces as to the terms of the agenda for the 1945 Conference.

All of the Provinces were anxious to proceed with discussions at the 1941 Conference, but it was perfectly obvious that the Government called the Conference for the purpose of putting over Plan I and would not proceed with the Conference upon any other basis than that of their own agenda.

Propaganda is now proceeding to influence the new Conference through scathing and condemnatory statements concerning those who opposed the action of the Dominion Government at the 1941 Conference. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" and proponents of Plan I of the Sirois Report are mad.

I suggest that a vote of thanks is coming to those who opposed the action of the Dominion at the 1941 Conference, for their action in no way whatever hampered our war effort and the Provinces and the Dominion are now free to consider the whole financial problem in the light of approaching peace conditions. Let us hope that they will approach the Conference as reasonable men and not predetermined to have their own plans carry or nothing at all.

Victoria, B. C. T. D. PATTULLO.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL
Editor-in-Chief

P. M. RICHARDS, Managing Editor and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, Music Editor
J. E. MIDDLETON, Book Editor
MARY LOWREY ROSS, Film Editor
D. P. O'HEARN, Assistant Editor
MARGARET K. ZIEMAN, Feature Editor
JANET MARCH, Food Editor
JOHN M. GRANT, Mining Editor
GEORGE GILBERT, Insurance Editor
GILBERT C. LAYTON, London Financial Correspondent
HAZEL G. WATSON, Editorial Secretary

No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions. Payment, unless otherwise agreed, is for first serial rights in Canada, including the right to use quotations in promotion material whether printed or broadcast.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Ont.

Vol. 60, No. 47 Whole No. 2732

Conscription and Unity

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of June 16 you take a stand which an old reader of your valued paper would like to see further elucidated. "We do not believe," you say, "that conscription is worth procuring in that way and at that price (i.e. by enforcing it against the will of French Canada) unless the safety of the nation or its fighting forces is at stake," and you go on to praise Mr. Mackenzie King for having refrained from such enforcement "for more than five years."

Is it possible that the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT believes that the "safety of the nation" has at no time been "at stake" since the outbreak of war in 1939—not even after the fall of France, or during the battle of Britain or at the time of Pearl Harbor, or the siege of Stalingrad?

Should we have waited until Britain was overborne, or Britain and Russia, or Britain, Russia and the United States, before the danger would be sufficiently great to justify resort to conscription? Of what use, one may ask, would conscription in Canada have been then? As it is, Canada was saved by the total, conscripted effort of these other countries, but did not put forth her own total effort. For this dishonorable situation history is called on to honor Mr. Mackenzie King.

You also are inclined to question the sincerity of those who put forward equality of sacrifice through conscription as "an infallible recipe for procuring true national unity." What must we think of the sincerity of those who, like Mr. King, for nearly thirty years have insisted on inequality of sacrifice through the voluntary system as "an infallible recipe for procuring national unity," and have based upon this recipe a prolonged tenure of personal and party power?

If the nation would be "disrupted" by calling on French Canada to bear its fair share of the burden of national defence will its unity not likewise be impaired by calling on English speaking Canadians to do more than their share? Were not the existence and liberties of French Canadians as much threatened by the Nazis and Japanese as those of English-speaking Canadians? Can a nation really be said to exist at all where one-third of its people, reinforced by the life-long political strategy of the present Prime Minister, refuses equal sacrifice for common survival and liberties?

Edmonton, Alta. I. W. LONG

The words "at stake" in this connection mean that the safety in question was gravely affected one way or the other by the adoption or rejection of compulsory service. Mr. Long is entitled to think that it was, and we and a great many other Canadians are entitled to think that it was not. This of course has nothing to do with the question of "equality of sacrifice."—Editor.

A Canadian Gov. General?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AND so maybe we are to have a Canadian Governor General. Among the most ardent advocates are those who regard this as but one of a series of steps leading to the ultimate severance of the few remaining ties and symbols that associate us with the other partners in the British Commonwealth. In this group are those who seek the creation of a Canadian flag bearing no Imperial insignia or marking, the substitution of a purely Canadian hymn for the existing National Anthem, and the establishment of a Canadian system of decorations and orders of distinction and merit, apart from those common to the other nations of the Empire. When and if this program is completed, what connection between Canada and the Commonwealth remains? Nothing but a fast dissolving Imperial sentiment.

But quite apart from the foregoing, certain definite objections may be raised to the appointment of a Canadian to this high office. This is not to imply that the appointee must necessarily be either an English, Irish or Scotsman. He might quite as fittingly be an Australian, a New Zealander, a South African (Field Marshal Smuts for instance) or a Rhodesian. And quite as appropriately, His Majesty on the Advice of the Privy Council of one of those countries, might appoint a Canadian to represent him in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa or Rhodesia.

The prestige which the Crown enjoys and the loyalty which it inspires would quickly deteriorate were the reigning monarch one with a partisan political background. Is it not then equally important that his representative in Canada be one free from Canadian political affiliations? Of course a Canadian appointee might be such a man. But would he? It seems much more likely that the high office would degenerate into becoming nothing more than the supreme political plum. It would likely become, as are Senate appointments, the reward for party rather than Empire service; or nothing more than a bait designed to replenish a political campaign chest. Many would regard it as a worth-while prize and be quite willing to pay for it. If there be justification at all for maintaining the office, it surely lies in the fact that the incumbent thereof is the direct envoy of the King, who in turn is the living symbol of the kinship of the peoples of his domain. If then it be true that the Governor General is in fact the personal representative of the monarch, and through him the link that associates us with other British peoples the world over, is it not appropriate and essential that he be one who by background and affiliations is truly representative of the other partners of the Commonwealth?

But on the other hand, if we as a people are fed up with our Imperial connection, let us be done with this piecemeal process; let us sever at one stroke the few remaining links that brand us as British, and be done with it. There can be no doubt but that this is the objective towards which we are being led.

But if we still take pride in our Commonwealth status, let us demonstrate it by continuing, as did our fathers before us, to honor the old flag as our own, to continue in association with our brothers across the seven seas in the singing of "God Save the King", and let us demand that in the person of His Majesty's representative we have one with a viewpoint and background of Empire proportions. Let us follow this pathway, and a day inevitably approaches when Canada herself will be the dominant partner in the world-wide federation of British peoples. If there be those who cherish this ideal, the time has surely arrived for them to make themselves heard.

Vegreville, Alberta. J. FITZALLAN

Three Criticisms

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I ENJOYED reading Hugh Wilson's article "Big Share of Victory Goes to Eisenhower" in your April 7 issue but for three points. He refers to the General's "chief lieutenants, Montgomery, Bradley, Devers, and Coningham." Montgomery was in no sense a lieutenant on the same basis as the others named. He was rather second-in-command. Mr. Wilson spells Arnhem as Arnheim, a German ending unfavorably regarded by the people of this Dutch city, and he refers to the "captaincy" of Eisenhower when he must have meant "generalship."

E. ROLPH ADYE,
Captain

No. 1 Canadian General Hospital

Time Ashore is Well-Spent by Canadian Sailors

No, it's not a masquerade. The setting is in Holland and Leading Seaman Cecil Clarke of Donkin, Cape Breton, seems to be enjoying the company of the little Dutch girl, with whom he made friends while having a spot of shore leave. But the two below, Able Seaman S. Anderson, Innisfail, Alta., (left) and Leading Seaman Norman Ryder, Vancouver, spent their shore leave at a Belgian port. "You go that way past the old cathedral," this Belgian policeman directs the pair of sight-seeing tars.

But the two Able Seamen (below), F. Wallwork, Montreal (left) and Roy Koziarski, Winnipeg, had other ideas of spending their leave and left no stone unturned in exploring former German coastal gun emplacements.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

said in his judgment: "The Court of Appeals in the case of Bergeron and Kriklow with a single Catholic judge of the Bench dissenting, recognized as valid but illicit a marriage of a Catholic with a Protestant when performed by a Protestant Minister, but declared non-existent a marriage of a Roman Catholic with a heretic, that is to say with a non-baptized person."

Mr. Allen S. Reid, secretary of the Quebec Inter-Church Marriage Laws Committee, points out that this statement is erroneous in several particulars. The judgment in the case named was unanimous. The Court of Appeals nowhere recognizes as illicit the marriage of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant when performed by a Protestant minister. And the Court of Appeals did not declare non-existent the marriage of a Roman Catholic with a non-baptized person.

We have however no expectation that Mr. Justice Forest's judgment will be appealed. He has the great advantage in nearly all his cases that the respondent is as anxious to get rid of the applicant as the applicant is of the respondent.

Trade Jealousy

THERE is going to be a lot of regrettable disputation between Americans and Britishers on the subject of their respective efforts to get into export markets ahead of one another. The Americans are being led by their newspapers to believe that Great Britain is enjoying some time advantage in the matter of getting back into export business because the energies of the United States are more extensively devoted to the Japanese war. A Stockholm despatch to the New York Times talks of British business agents as having "invaded" Finland trying to capture the available markets before the United States had had time to readapt its industries to peacetime demands." This is regrettable language. The British believe that any special advantage in export trade is very much on the other side, owing to the fact that American industry was never so fully converted to war, has never experienced anything like so great a labor shortage, nor any bomb damage, and is now able to offer credit terms (owing to U.S. possession of gold and foreign exchange) which British industry cannot rival.

GREEN THERAPY

REJECTING roses, I would take the grass;
Rain-sweet, sun-dappled, where the wind has lain,
Kind to the heart, and gentle to the feet
Of all who walk long distances in vain.

Orchids are baneful beauty; lilies pierce
The heart's thin armor with an edge of steel,
But grass is the sure opiate, the one
Remaining hope for wounds too deep to heal.

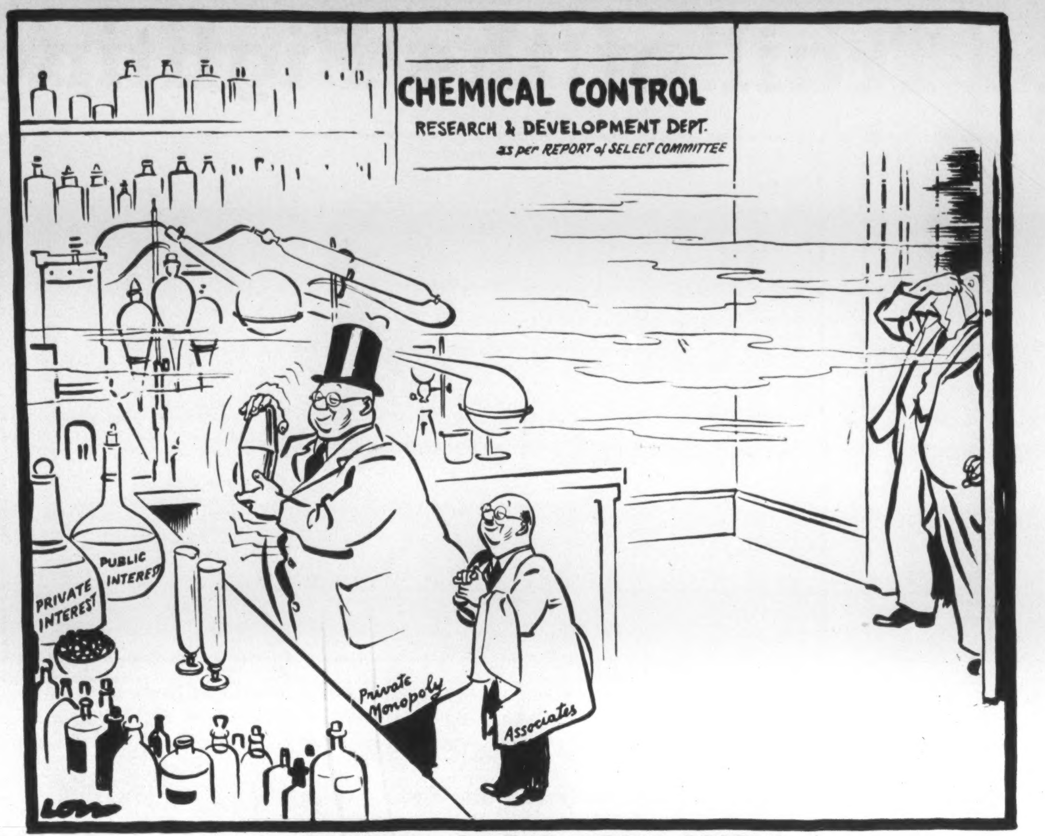
R. H. GRENVILLE

Disputes of this kind are doubtless inevitable as the aftermath of a great war carried on by an alliance, but it would be much better if every country would recognize the right and duty of every other country to get back into world trade as promptly as possible. If the Americans only knew it, it is peculiarly to their interest that Great Britain should get back into that trade with all speed, for she is herself on balance a vast consumer of American merchandise, and she cannot pay for it unless she can sell her own goods outside of her own territories.

A Stern Lesson

IN AN article in the Montreal *Gazette* Dr. H. L. Stewart, who was at one time Canada's leading radio commentator before we decided to have no commentators, makes some profound reflections on Bastille Day, which was celebrated by Frenchmen in Canada recently for the first time in five years. He reminds us that ten years ago, "during the dictatorship boom, when the moral level of Europe was at its lowest," the enemies of democracy both in France and in Canada were busy making fun of the Revolution, and maintaining that the Bastille was an admirably conducted prison with no atrocities. That is an allegation which could have no weight with anybody who knew the available historical documents of the period and the nature of the *lettre de cachet* procedure under which the "politicals" in the prison were confined. But we have developed a generation which has ceased to read either the original documents or the great works of the liberty-loving writers of the nineteenth century which were founded on them—a generation which is an easy prey to the specious misrepresentations of authoritarianism.

At the same time, as Dr. Stewart also points out, there was much in the methods and workings of democracy, in those days of ten years ago, which was but a caricature of the freedom which the fall of the Bastille was supposed to symbolize. Democracy can have good or bad advisers no less than royalty can, and a democracy given over to greed and class selfishness and devoid of a true sense of justice and liberty is every whit as dangerous as the most absolute of tyrannies. The Fascists, as Dr. Stewart reminds us, "had something to work upon in wholesome public disgust" with politics as then carried on in France, and even in other democracies. But the remedy lies not in any return to an ancient regime. It lies in a spiritual rebirth, in a new realization that the state exists for the individual man, and not the individual man for the state, and that a true democracy can only be operated by people who are truly democratic. The French have had a hard lesson in this truth; let us hope that Canadians can learn the same lesson in a less stern school.



CONTROL—BY THE WRONG PEOPLE —*Copyright in all countries.*

Information Please

CANADIANS who think there is no need for anything in the nature of a W. I. B. office in New York should see some of the pathetic letters which come to us from Canadians and other friends of Great Britain who live in anti-British or isolationist parts of the United States. The manner in which the newspapers in these communities pick up any rumor which can be given an anti-British twist, without making the slightest enquiry as to its foundation, is very depressing to those who desire friendly relations between Canada and the United States. We have in hand a copy of a Pennsylvania newspaper of some 30,000 circulation, in which the leading editorial begins: "Canada, which receives lavish lend-lease allotments of food and war materials from the United States in spite of her limited role in the war, cannot ship surplus meat to this country." It goes on to speak of "butter, which tourists and truckers from this community have from time to time reported purchasing with the U. S. lend-lease stamp imprinted upon it, without ration points and at ten cents a pound less than they pay for it at home."

We believe that the disseminators of these falsehoods are persons who would not deliberately mislead their readers, but they pick up these stories from one another because no official contradiction reaches them. They would be willing enough to print contradictions sent to them by members of their own communities, if these members could obtain officially documented facts on which to base the contradiction. The W. I. B. office in New York has provided an effective centre for the sending out of correct information about Canada to all parts of the United States, and we think that this task is better performed in New York, and by a separate agency, than it would be in Washington, and by an office closely associated with the Embassy.

Chapais' History

THE other day the Toronto *Telegram*, commenting on some action of the Legislative Council of Quebec—the sole remaining Upper House in the Canadian provinces — inquired pathetically how many of its readers had never heard of Sir Thomas Chapais, who has sat in that body since March 1892, and a good deal of the time in the Senate also. The *Telegram* was undoubtedly right in assuming that few of its readers would know anything of this veteran author and legislator, and therein lies one of the tragic problems of our Canadian national life. For Sir Thomas happens to be the greatest writer on the history of Canada between 1700 and 1867 as seen from the French-Canadian point of view; and the fact that that point of view is utterly ignored by English-speaking Canadians (except for a few professional historians) is a major source of national weakness. That the French-Canadians ignore the English-Canadian (and Protestant or "neutral") point of view quite as completely is just as deplorable but less serious in proportion as they are in a minority.

The Montreal publishing house of Bernard Valiquette is in the act of publishing a new edition of Sir Thomas's "Histoire du Canada" in eight volumes ranging from 1760 to 1867. We see no hope of an English translation, nor of any large number of English readers perusing this monumental work in French; and yet without some such knowledge of the *rational* French and Catholic view of Canada's past as can be gathered from this work the English-speaking Canadian cannot see his country whole and estimate her future fairly. We say "rational" view because Sir Thomas Chapais is no perfervid nationalist seeking material to nourish the separatist tendencies of extremists among his people. He speaks in his preface of the "intellectual discipline" which is necessary if prejudice is not to insinuate itself under the guise of legitimate national sentiment, and remarks very truly that the "Anglo-Canadian" historians are exposed to the same peril. But the truth goes even further than that: it is that history is not written in a vacuum but in an atmosphere, and the history of Canada to be properly understood must be looked at on both sides. The picture drawn by Sir Thomas is a picture of the French side, but it is a fair and honest picture of that side, drawn by a man of broad mind and honest thought. It is not by reading Chapais that any French-Canadian could come to regard Britain as the enemy of his race.

The Passing Show

ONE of the major problems of the Big Three conference, writes a New York review, is what to do with the Balkan States. It's a tough assignment trying to persuade the other fellow to take 'em over without it looking like an unfriendly act.

•

Tokyo announces the transfer of many war industries to Manchuria, stating that climate conditions there are more favorable. This follows on the recent severe and unexpected heat wave hitting Japan's coastal areas, causing general debility among industrial workers.

•

The European correspondent of a Chicago newspaper complains about a catchy and subtly defiant song" being sung openly by the Berlin people, called "Berlin Will Rise Again". Perhaps Berliners are finding things dull now what's left of the city stays put.

•

The authorities are at a loss to account for the shortage of beer in Ontario despite a record output. Offhand, we should say that a record intake may have something to do with it.

•

An Ottawa official declares that an unrelaxing vigilance of the authorities is making it increasingly difficult for operators on the meat black market to hide their activities. What else can they expect from a racket that smells?

•

With the promise by Spain to purchase 20 million pounds of Canadian aluminum annually, it looks as though Franco and his pals are not such bad fellows after all.

•

On Mountain Climbing

The Alpinist appears to me
  A starry creature, blithe and bold.
The topmost peak he longs to see
Where snowy gales are whirling free
  And sunbeams are too cold.

He climbs rock-chimneys with his rope,
  Cuts holes in glacier ice
Set at a terrifying slope,
And puts his feet therein with hope,
  Neglecting all advice.

But if he slips (Grim are the Fates!)
  He never climbs again
Save to the celebrated gates
Where grave Saint Peter calmly waits
  For other gallant men.

I'd love to be an Alpinist,
  But this would be my rating;
I'd *dream* of conquering Everest,
But actually I would list
  As non-participating.

J. E. M.

•

Tokyo radio admits that the great industrial city of Kofu has been "smashed to smithereens by enemy bombs", but assures the Japanese people that in a few months it will become "a fine agrarian city with rice paddies everywhere". A really cute way of making a funeral look like a wedding.

•

Hollywood is planning a "streamlined and modernized" version of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" for screen production. It is likely that Shylock's plea for a pound of flesh will be supported by the appropriate number of ration points.

•

The Japs are complaining because they have no front, but what they are really pining for is a more comfortable rear.

•

"I just want to finish my education", explains an 83-year-old student enrolling at Washburn University recently. Presumably a divinity course.

•

The Japanese complain that our aerial attacks cannot be figured out in advance "from experience or the common sense gained so far." That they are gaining any common sense is good news, but they will have to gain a lot more.

•

Paul Valery, French poet who died last week, devoted twenty years to the study of mathematics before he felt competent to write poetry. That explains a lot about modern poetry; you don't read it, you solve it.

•

One thing about the San Francisco Charter; it draws no fancy distinctions between war "as an instrument of national policy" and war just for fun.

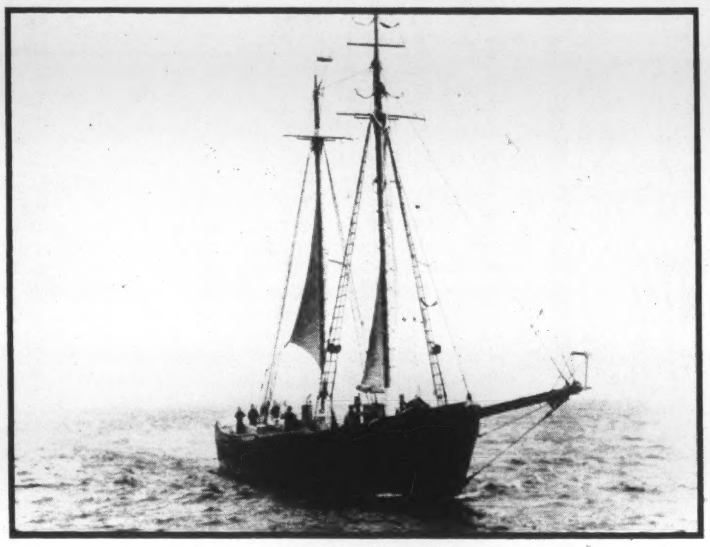
•

It seems to us that Hitler must be pretty dead, but we are not so sure about Schickelgruber.

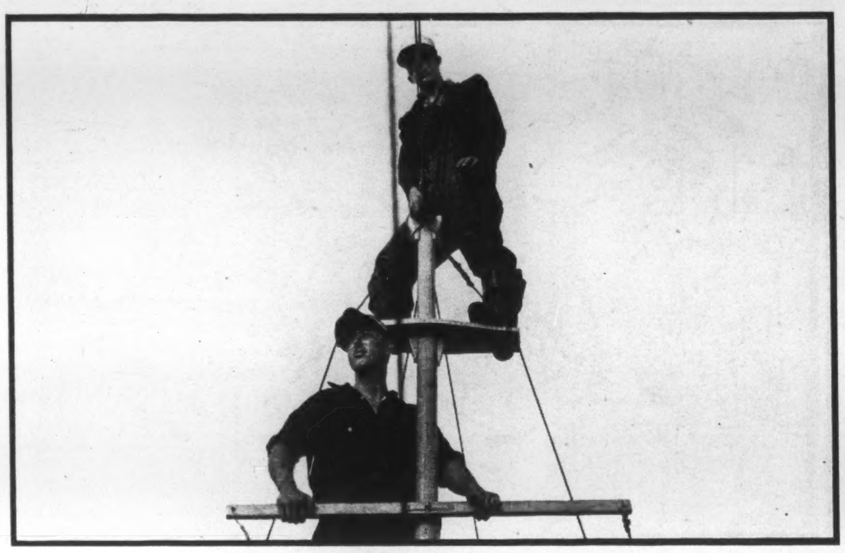
•

It seems a pity that Northern Ireland should waste money having an election just to find out that it doesn't want to be annexed to Eire.

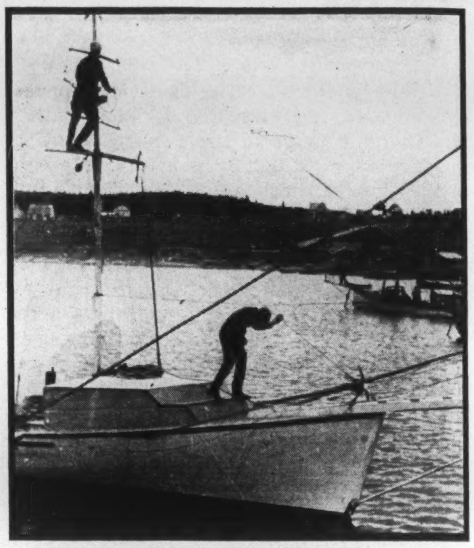
Hard on the Trail of the Fighting Broadbill



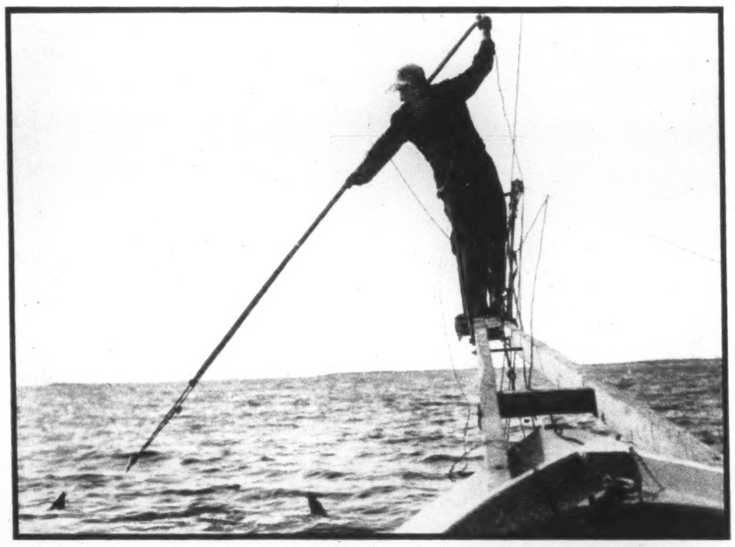
One of the larger swordfishing boats, showing the "pulpit," the small platform from which the swordfish are harpooned.



High up the mast are the lookouts, who often remain at their post all day. On smaller boats like the one, right, the lookout on sighting . . .



. . . the fish, steers the boat to the spot by means of a wheel rigged aloft.



As the fifteen-foot harpoon is thrust into the swordfish, the shaft is withdrawn, but the four-inch dart stays in.

In the dory, this fisherman stands ready to administer the "coup de grace," if this battler shows further sign of life.

By Anne E. Johnson

SWORDFISHING is a growing Canadian industry. In the bay where we were spending our holidays on Cape Breton Island, a small fleet of swordfish boats anchored. Early one morning we went out with one of the owners on the regular run.

Broadbills, as they are sometimes called, move up from the South Atlantic with the Gulf Stream early in August and for two or three months of the year they are found in schools in Cape Breton waters. All the Canadian catch is taken in this small area.

Camera in hand, we went aboard the snapper. These are their regular fishing boats; some are small, some are fifty-foot with a cabin and carry two or three small row boats aboard. Mr. Murphy, our host, began to warm up the snapper's engine. These boats cruise all day using ten to twenty gallons of gas in an old car engine. A second man now began to climb up the twenty-foot mast; he reached a cross tree where he sat leaning forward on a circular bar ready to begin his search for fish. On a good day, the lookout had told us, he could spot a fish three hundred or four hundred yards away. Swordfish swim near the surface, their fins breaking water, so to locate these fish the lookout needs a fairly calm day. When a wind gets up, the boats return to harbor.

The engine was running smoothly now. Mr. Murphy explained that John, the lookout, would now take over the steering of the boat. He pointed to a small wheel by the lookout's post. This wheel is connected to the boat's rudder by ropes. The engine is set at cruising speed and the boat is then steered by this auxiliary steering wheel. "Once John sees a fish, he can manoeuver the boat to the spot," our host explained.

As the snapper moved out of the harbor, Mr. Murphy left us to go "on guard" in the pulpit. This is a small platform built out over the bowsprit of the boat and is made of two or three long boards with iron side supports. There is a curved, padded iron bar in front to lean against and a rope railing along either side. Along the rope railing on the right hand side lies a harpoon, a fifteen foot pole with a lily iron shaft tipped by a four-inch dart. The dart, which is made of brass so it will not rust, is the only part of the harpoon which stays in the fish after the thrust is made. The dart slips off the iron shaft as it plunges into the fish; the harpoon is pulled back into the boat as the fish dives to the depths of the ocean with the speed of an express train. Attached to the dart is a rope three to five hundred yards long. Some boats carry five to ten harpoons, each with a length of rope coiled ready to unreel. There must be no interference with these lines, for if a line is let out too slowly it will snap and then you really can talk about the fish that got away.

Attached to each line is a small colored keg which goes hurtling overboard as the rope plays out and marks the approximate location of the fish. The fish often pulls the keg under, but it bobs up frequently enough to mark its course. If the boat has chanced upon a school of fish, there may be many lines out at one time.

WHEN a five-hundred pound fish does deep sea diving, he is exerting quite a pressure on the line. If the snapper is large, it cannot move quickly enough under this stress and the line will snap. So when the fish is harpooned and the rope begins to reel out, over go rowboats, called dories and the lines are transferred from the larger vessel. Dories move easily in the water and the line is less apt to snap as the fish plunges. And these fish really plunge — they put up a long and a hard fight. You may spend two hours being pulled around in a dory while a fish plays himself out. Once he is brought near enough to the boat to secure a rope around his tail, the fight is over; he is then hauled aboard the snapper.

The sword is what gives the fish its name. Really a continuation of the backbone, it is three feet long and lies horizontally on the water. The top side is black, the under side a grey white. The hungry fish uses this jaw projection to slash through schools of smaller fish such as herring and mackerel, then devours them.

Minus its sword, the fish is about eight feet long and may weigh from one hundred to nine hundred pounds. The average weight of fish caught off Cape Breton is about three hundred and fifty pounds, although eight-hundred-pound fish have been taken here.

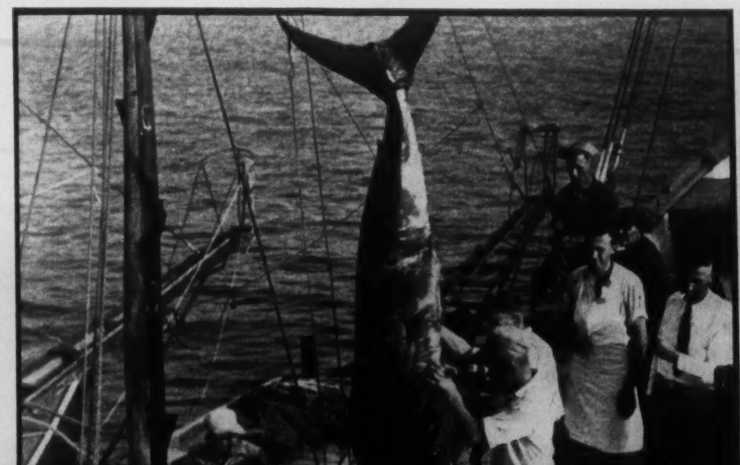
Once the fish is roped securely aboard the snapper, the fisherman's work is practically over. At the wharf, he saws off the fish's sword and removes the entrails. The liver is kept separate; it is weighed, placed in a tin and sold at fifteen to twenty cents a pound to the Fish Company, which in turn resells it to drug companies for its vitamin value.

On the wharf a winch deposits the fish on the scales where it is weighed The Fish Company's representative pays immediately in cash. Fives, tens and twenties are peeled off right on the wharf. This year the price was thirty to thirty-five cents a pound—$175 for a five-hundred-pound fish.

Company trucks transport the swordfish catch to plants where fish are repacked in ice in long narrow "sword" boxes and then shipped in refrigerator cars to Boston, where practically 100 per cent of the Canadian catch is marketed.

It is a small industry, but a growing one. According to Canadian Government figures, "the average annual Canadian catch in the three years 1938-39-40 was slightly less than 1,724,000 pounds and its average marketed value was about $232,300."

Hauling in the catch brought back in the small flat-bottomed dory, which "played" the fish.



The big fellow would weigh approximately 800 pounds. Because of their great strength, fishermen never haul one in while alive.

The five-foot sword has no commercial value, though it makes a good trophy. These spears can stave in the side of a ship.

Liberty-Loving Druses Loyal to Lebanese Cause

French authorities have found that the Druses make good soldiers. Here: members of Camel Corps, that guards the frontier.

Uniforms are lacking, but armed with modern weapons, these tribesmen are tough foes.

With flags and accompanied by musicians, a whole village turns out to meet a distinguished visitor from the Lebanon.

By Margaret K. Zieman

INTERNATIONAL rivalries over oil concessions and strategic trade routes have kept the Middle East near the boiling point for as long as most of us can remember. Add to these quite sufficiently disruptive elements long-standing racial and religious animosities, stir it with the seething yeast of Arab nationalism, and it's not at all surprising that the Middle East pot so frequently boils over.

Most recent has been the outbreak in Syria and Lebanon of hostilities, resulting directly from the growth of national consciousness in these two States, which were stirred to open rebellion over what they consider France's attempts to enhance its prestige at their expense.

After the First World War, the treaty of San Remo in 1920 awarded France a protective mandate over Syria and Lebanon, although French interest in this area dates from the Crusades.

In this last war, the British and Free French attacked Vichy forces and the Germans who were using Syria as a base, and General Catroux, after his victorious entry into the States, issued a proclamation, June 8, 1941, declaring he had come "to put an end to the mandate." The Syrians and Lebanese are now demanding the full and complete independence promised them.

But it is doubtful if the Lebanese would have stood much chance of a hearing, were it not for the backing of the Pan-Arab League, formed finally in May of this year, after a number of previous attempts at organization. This League, which comprises Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, seeks to strengthen the economic and cultural ties among the various Arab States of Asia Minor, with its ultimate goal, the uniting of the Arab peoples.

Chief obstacle to unity lies in the prevalence of civil and religious wars among the various Arab tribes of the peninsula. Thus the history of the Druses, those restless, fierce and heretical tribes, who inhabit the western slopes of Mount Hermon in Lebanon and the mountains bordering the Syrian desert (Djebel Druse, mountain of the Druses), is, from its beginning, a continuous sequence of wars. These turbulent mountain chiefs, living in feudal state, were always a trouble centre under Turkish rule. Turkey was unable to control them. Finally after repeated massacres of Christians, (some 2,000 of whom they slew in Damascus in 1860, accompanied by the sacking of foreign consulates), the western powers intervened and a French army occupied Lebanon for nearly a year.

SOME 48,000, known as the Hauran Druses, live in the Hauran Mountains, where they cultivate the land which is communally owned and reallotted at varying periods among the farmers. Of old, the chiefs kept open house and maintained armed retainers. Jealousy kept them from working in unison. However, in the First World War, they assisted Col. Lawrence, helped to capture Damascus, and finally signed a treaty with the French, whereby these fiercely independent mountain Druses were granted an independently-elected government under a French mandate. In 1925 they revolted, and attacked a French column, 3,000 strong, which lost one-quarter of its men. The French, however, put down the uprising, and the remnant of the rebels withdrew into I'bn Saud's desert dominions. But since then the Druses have been increasingly anti-French and Nationalist.

Contrary to popular belief, the Druses are not Moslems, but adherents of a religion founded in the eleventh century in Egypt by the Kalife El-Fatime, "The Leader of God's Wish," who proclaimed himself an incarnation of God. After his assassination, some of his followers and most notably, Ismail Ad-darazi, from whom the Druses take their name, preached the cult to the wild mountainous tribes of Lebanon. The Druses are believers in one God, and the freedom of the human will is distinctly maintained, in contrast with the fatalistic predestination of Islam. A special class of devotees, though certainly not a priesthood, abstains from tobacco and wine and lives ascetically. Thursday evening starts their weekly day of rest. They make no converts and their doctrines are kept secret.

Unlike Moslem Arabs, Druse women are honored and polygamy is forbidden. They join the men in religious services, but the veil is obligatory, and some Druse women will not unveil even in the presence of foreign women. Divorce may be initiated by the wives; whereas Moslem women may be divorced by the simple formula: "I divorce you," spoken by the husband.

Druse tribesmen are intelligent, self-respecting and hospitable, though by western standards they would be considered cruel and treacherous. But their love of liberty has made them the focal point of any revolt against foreign domination in Syria or the Lebanon.

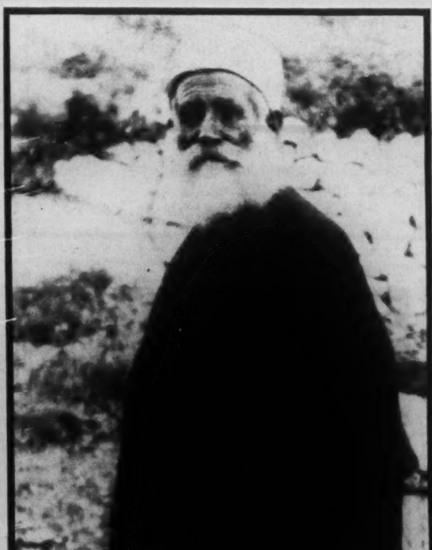
A group of Druse women and children wail in mourning for the passing of a Sheik. Sheiks are religious as well as political leaders.

A group of village entertainers in their peculiar costumes sing as they beat time by clapping while waiting their turn to dance.

During national festivals, the rich village folk feed the beggars, who come down from the mountains for the great day.

A wealthy Druse in ornate garments, with white underrobe and girdle.

A Druse woman's jewellery represents half her husband's fortune.



Typical Lebanese Sheik wearing a white roll around the red Fez.

The Russians Tried to Help at Stalag 3

By SYDNEY SMITH

To tell the local German mayor that his life depended upon it was the Russians' way of getting light and water supply restored, says Sydney Smith, who, before the War, was on the staff of the London Daily Express. The Russians, in the opinion of Mr. Smith, did as good a job as anyone could have done in connection with the prisoners they released in their advance, despite the fact that, in this particular section, an unofficial U.S. Army evacuation of British and Americans caused an unfortunate misunderstanding.

I HAVE been back in England three days, after three years and ten months in Germany—the last month spent in a German prison camp at Stalag 3, Luckenwalde, under Russian control.

I have spent most of my time sc far in trying to answer fairly the breathless and often anxious question: "What was it like under the Russians—how did they treat you?"

We were first liberated by the armored spearhead of a Russian Guards regiment on the morning of Sunday, April 22. The Germans had faded away at midday on the previous day.

According to plan a full camp administration under the command of the senior Allied officer, Norwegian General Ruge, was working by Saturday afternoon, and when the Russians came in on Sunday they had waiting for them an organized and disciplined camp of about 1,600 men of all nationalities.

The first Russian armoured car to enter the camp took General Ruge away to Marshal Koniev's headquarters, and from then onwards an R.A.F. wing-commander was senior Allied oficer.

A car was immediately placed at his disposal by the Russians, and there began a series of visits from Russian officers, most of them acting independently, and all of them anxious to know what could be done for us.

Food, light and water were our first requirements. The German mayor of Luckenwalde was told that his life depended on the swift restoration of our power and water supply.

Russian officers took our own official British foraging parties out into the countryside and rounded up cattle wherever they could find them.

The German civilians had looted the bakery in Luckenwalde before the Russians arrived, and for almost three weeks our bread rations ranged from one-fifth to one-tenth of a two-kilo (about 4lb.) loaf a day.

Within 48 hours of the first Russian unit arriving it had orders to push on west, and another front-line unit arrived.

Organization Nil

All these men were fighting units. They knew and cared nothing about paper work and administration, and their anxiety to help us in passing had a great deal more dash and enthusiasm than order and regularity.

For some days the senior Allied officer found it impossible to discover who among the Russians was the final and stable authority on whom he could rely. The truth was that there was none so far.

On April 26 all operational troops left, and the permanent occupation forces arrived. I was present in Luckenwalde town hall at an interview between the Russian town major and the burgomaster, and I heard the Russian major telling the German in no uncertain manner that priority in food must go to the prison camp.

On April 28 a Russian repatriation convoy with a hundred tons of food and clothing, as well as 50 pigs, arrived. It included a staff of about 70 troops, 15 officers and 20 girls, whose duty was the registration of foreign nationals.

Its distribution plan was the same as all Russian distribution plans—the bulk of everything for the British and Americans, and just what we cared to issue to the other nationalities.

Problems Multiplied

The senior Allied officer ordered our own supply organization to distribute everything equitably to the whole camp, now swollen with refugees of every nationality to thousands more than its proper strength.

This was one of the main reasons for our poor and inadequate feeding. If the British and Americans had kept what the Russians intended for them alone they would have lived well.

Then, beginning on May 7, U. S. Army transport convoys which had no diplomatic authorities, and no Russian authorization to enter the Russian zone, began an unofficial evacuation of British and Americans.

The Russians took great offence at this, and after well over a thousand American officers and enlisted men and some hundreds of British had left, the last 30 to 40 American trucks left empty, and a few warning shots were fired.

This greatly increased the alarm and impatience of the camp generally.

Hundreds of people began taking off on foot westwards. Unofficially, foraging parties were causing some annoyance to the Russians, and some officers and other ranks walking outside the camp frequently encountered roving Russian soldiers, who knew nothing about P.o.W.s, and held them up with tommy guns.

When higher Russian authorities later arrived a full report, with strong complaints, was presented by the senior Allied officer.

This was met with Russian complaints about the unofficial evacuation westwards and the breaking of bounds, but it was accompanied by an assurance that the head of the Russian repatriation convoy, the Russian camp supply officer and others, were to be court-martialled for inefficiency.

Finally, on May 18, an agreement for the exchange of Anglo-American and Russian prisoners was signed at Halle between General Golbekov for the Red Army and General Eisenhower's representative.

Luckenwalde was at a stage of the Russian advance from the Oder where the impetus of the Red Army was beginning to weaken. Lines of communication were at their worst.

Huge pockets of desperate Germans were left for long periods behind the spearheads before they could be mopped up. Hardly a day passed in which Russians were not sniped and local roads cut.

Tens of thousands of undisciplined refugees were cramming the Russian area, looting and wantonly destroying valuable property. Germans were in hiding everywhere.

These were a few of the factors which made the Russian administration of Stalag 3 what it was.

The Russians did everything that good will and enthusiasm for their British and American allies permitted, and I, and many others, believe no one could have done better.

On May 20, in a Russian convoy we reached the Elbe, where between lines of Red Army troops standing to attention and saluting and smiling we crossed the river.

Behind us, glimmering in the sun, were huge posters bearing the words of Stalin and Churchill, and messages of good will and god-speed.

Potsdam Locale Is Ironic Note

By PAUL L. COLLINS

Potsdam was the favorite home of Frederick the Great, and the modern German army was modelled on the force created by Frederick in its palaces and barracks.

The town has always been a stronghold of the Junkers.

SURELY never in recorded history has the whirligig of time staged a more complete revenge than is signalized by the meeting of Mr. Churchill, President Truman, and Marshal Stalin in the one time Imperial city of Potsdam.

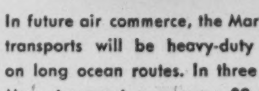
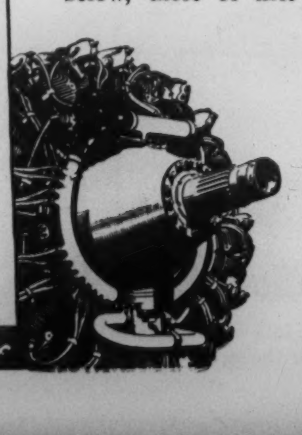
For Potsdam must always be associated with the idea of militarism in the Junker sense, ever since the swashbuckling, pseudo-philosopher Frederick the Great selected the little town on the Havel as his favorite residence. It was in the palaces and barracks of Potsdam that the German army which we have known in modern times was created. It took as its model the original force raised by Frederick, under circumstances

"An Aid to Success"
ALBERT COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1857
BELLEVILLE ONTARIO
Co-Educational
GRAHAM HALL
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN
THE MANOR
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN
Courses Offered
PUBLIC, LOWER, MIDDLE SCHOOL AND HONOUR MATRICULATION
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE
MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART
PHYSICAL RECREATION
GUIDED AND SUPERVISED EVENING STUDY PERIODS
Illustrated prospectus on request: Early registration advisable.
PRINCIPAL AND HEADMASTER,
REV. BERT HOWARD, D.D.

NAUSEA affects many children when traveling. For comfort and relief try
MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
Used by children and adults over 1/3 century on LAND and SEA...
THE WORLD OVER

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

SEPTEMBER
1945
HANKE



How do *You* measure *Travel Time?*

Whether the destination of a trip is across a country or a continent, the airplane has made the calendar obsolete in measuring time spent en route. As a result of the plane, typical telegrams which once read "Leaving Monday will arrive Tuesday night" now say, "Leaving seven o'clock tonight will arrive before midnight."

The plane cannot create more days per week. But it can save hours on short trips and anywhere from days to weeks over longer distances. More important, each trip will be shortened to hours or minutes of easy comfort, instead of the commonly expected fatigue of travel. As for cost, when you go by air you will find rates comparable to, or in some cases, even below, those of first class surface travel over the same route.

One reason for the ease and speed of air travel is efficient, economical engine power. On air routes the world over, you will find Wright Cyclone engines used by leading lines. They are in use because of their power, reliability, economy, and the payload bonus they offer due to their lighter weight per horsepower. Their continued use is doing much to bring the world's air travel to you.

THE JOB FOR PLANES TO COME

In future air commerce, the Martin Mars transports will be heavy-duty carriers on long ocean routes. In three days, a Mars transport can carry 20 tons of cargo to any spot on earth, at one of the lowest ton-mile rates yet reached. Its power; four Cyclone 18's of 2,200 horsepower each.

WRIGHT
AIRCRAFT ENGINES
CANADIAN WRIGHT LIMITED • MONTREAL

Never give an itch an inch

Given a little leeway, fleas'll spread faster than the cat takes the tree when I chase her . . . they make my life miserable, too.

Regular weekly dustings of Sergeant's SKIP-FLEA Powder on my coat and undersides kill fleas on the spot.

And Sergeant's SKIP-FLEA Soap in my bath kills fleas *and* eggs, while it cleans and soothes my skin and removes the scurf.

Get SKIP-FLEA at the drug or pet store . . . and a FREE new Sergeant's Dog Book, too. Or use this coupon—

Sergeant's DOG MEDICINES
Sergeant's Dog Medicines, Ltd.
Dept. 44-G-1, 165 Dufferin St.
Toronto, Ont.
Please mail a FREE, 36-page, illustrated Sergeant's Dog Book to:
Print
Name
Address
City Prov.

For more flea control—Pat

that were not too easy, in the middle of the eighteenth century. That same army became corrupt, and, in the process of years, was an easy victim to the French onslaught at the decisive battle of Jena. But out of that defeat came the determination to construct a great war machine which was to be put to the supreme tests twice within a half century, and, on each occasion, almost to prevail—but not quite.

Potsdam must always be associated with Prussian royalty—the arrogant house of Hohenzollern, and the idea of what we have lately come to know as the Wehrmacht.

It lies some 16 miles to the south west of Berlin proper. In the days when Frederick decided that Berlin must be developed as an administrative capital for the kingdom of Prussia, it was still only a small town. As for Potsdam it was just a village, much favored by anglers for the Havel River then, as now, was well stocked with fish.

Frederick Loved Potsdam

Frederick changed all that. He was never over fond of Berlin, although he is directly responsible for what used to be its extreme ugliness in the days before R.A.F. and American bombs and Russian shells reduced it to a shambles. But he loved Potsdam. In spite of constantly being engaged in wars, he laid out the whole area with a series of palaces, and many have been added since.

This strange man, who used to make his soldiers fire with ball cartridges in their muskets while on manoeuvres so that a few well chosen ones could be killed, on the principle of giving a baptism of real fire to raw recruits, spent his lifetime fighting France—with the aid of Britain. But every instinct he had in his pawky make-up was akin to French culture. His greatest friend was the French philosopher Voltaire, for whom he erected a special pavilion at Potsdam, and where the author of Candide lived for many years. Moreover he was jealous of the great palace of Versailles, and tried to make Potsdam its Prussian equivalent. The great pavilions of Sans Souci were built, and the park laid out with statuary and formal beds.

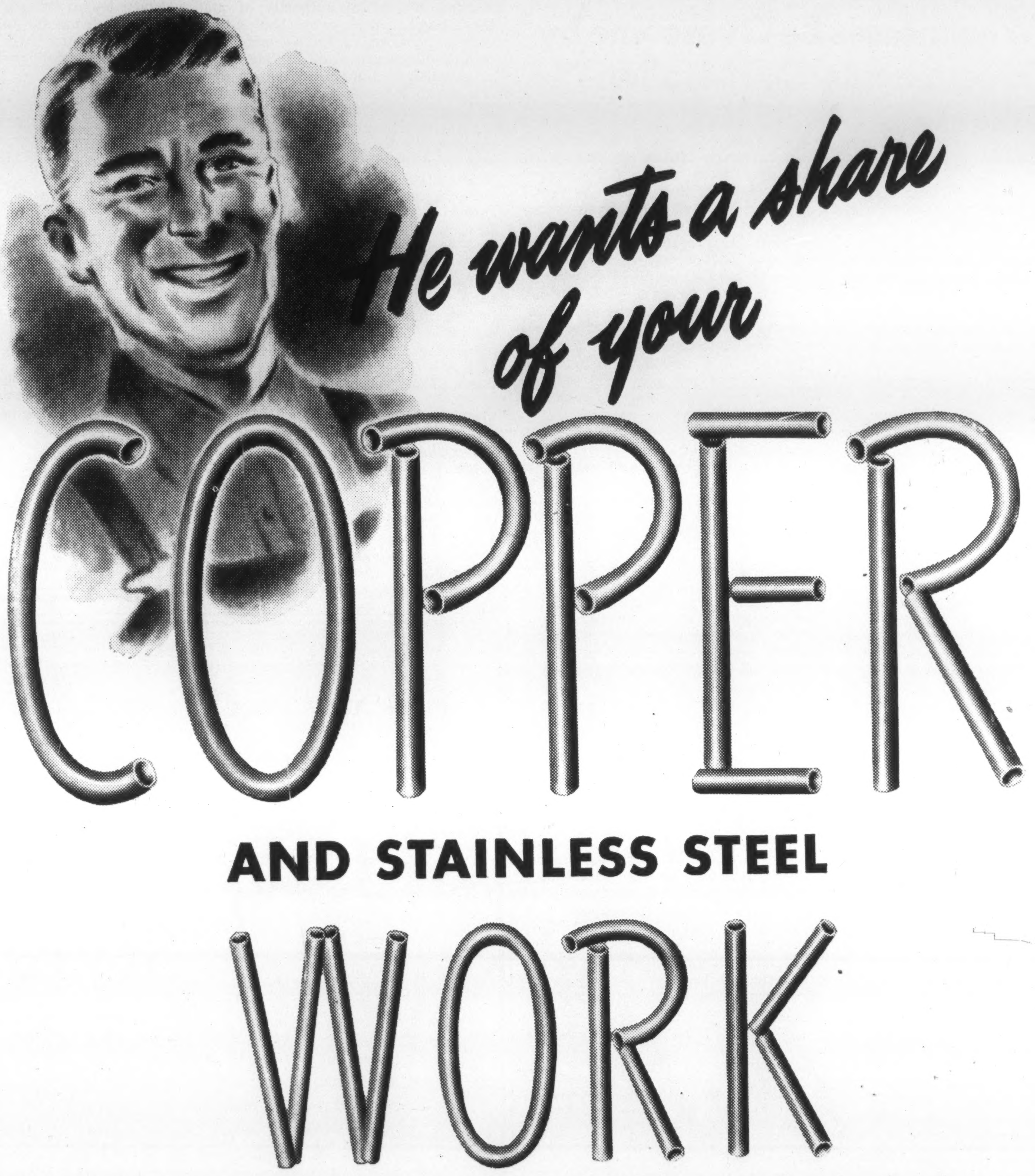
Unless bombs have destroyed this fantastic relic, there used to be a mill adjacent to the palace. It belonged to an obstinate miller who refused to sell out. He appealed to the Berlin courts, and they upheld his rights, so the mill remained. Of course, that idea of justice obtained in Germany before the Nazis were heard of.

All around the park are great palaces, the most formidable one being the Neue Schloss, the cost of which almost ruined Prussia in the mid-eighteenth century. The ex-Kaiser loved the place, and lived there for long periods instead of in his big palace in the heart of Berlin.

Famous Barracks

Adjacent to this royal scene are lines and lines of barracks, and the famous garrison church. It is here that Frederick the Great was buried, and his tomb became the shrine of the junkers in later times. It was here that Hitler forced on the aged Marshal Hindenburg the supreme humiliation of attending the same service, the one man as President and the other as Chancellor; the one the holder of the highest rank in the former German army, the other a corporal. That day, although it passed almost unnoticed, marked a great revolution in central Europe.

At the back of the New Palace is the most famous barracks in all Germany. It was here that details of every unit in the army were sent periodically. The idea was that uniformity of drill and discipline should obtain in troops from every part of Germany, no matter how diverse. It was here that the goosestep was invented, the one distinguishing feature of German drill. And it is noteworthy that when Hitler built up his army he used this same barracks, adopted the same system, and revived the quite ridiculous goosestep.



This man is speaking for the workers in Vickers' Copper and pipe-bending shops, where we have facilities for producing the very finest equipment in copper and stainless steel. Also special plate work in aluminum.

Much of this work calls for special skills and Vickers' coppersmiths are widely recognized for the high quality of their work. A Vickers' job is well done!

PIPE-BENDING. Let us save you money on this work. We have the most modern pipe-bending machine in Canada. Bends up to 6" pipe, cold, without distortion . . . produces better shapes . . . saves time.

Large or small, your needs can be met with speed and satisfaction.

DISTILLATION AND EVAPORATION EQUIPMENT
FERMENTATION EQUIPMENT
COOKERS
ACID PLANTS
PILOT PLANTS
CONDENSERS
COOLING TROUGHS
AGITATORS
DRYERS
PICKLING TANKS
RETORTS
FABRICATED COPPER TUBING
TANKS

CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE – MONTREAL
WINNIPEG EDMONTON DRUMHELLER
VANCOUVER
NEW YORK OFFICE 50 BROAD ST

BUILDERS OF SHIPS • SPECIAL MACHINERY • BOILERS • ENGINES • HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND MINING EQUIPMENT

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Can Weaknesses Be Overcome by All Governments' Cooperation?

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE conference of governments to begin August 6 can be regarded as just the latest in a long series of meetings between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, of which the perennial topic has been the adjustment of provincial subsidies and the clarification of doubtful jurisdictions. Or, under the title which is now being suggested, the "National Conference on Reconstruction", it may be considered as a necessary preliminary to any long-range plans for high employment and a high national income in the transition and postwar years. In a sense it is a choice of whether we are to look back or look forward.

I understand that the Dominion Cabinet and those officials responsible for the preparation of the Ottawa proposals are thinking essentially in terms of postwar conditions. There will, I gather, be no attempt to pick up the broken fragments of the 1941 Conference and try to start fresh from there. Less than five years have since elapsed, it is true, but the whole situation has meanwhile radically changed. Still less will the conference hark back to detailed study of the recommendations of the Rowell-Sirois report. That document threw into sharp focus the need for a reallocation of tax resources and governmental responsibilities as between the Dominion and the Provinces, at a time when Canada, though already at war, still exhibited the characteristics of a peacetime society. It is a useful foundation study, but the world has rolled on.

It is not difficult to reconstruct the lines along which official Ottawa is thinking. The national government has carried in the last six years a load incomparably greater than anything in the past. In the process of mobilizing the economy, and waging aggressive war, it has drawn 800,000 young men and women out of civil life and put them into uniform, and another 750,000 or more out of civilian occupations or from homes and schools to work in war industry. It has been compelled to bring about the industrialization of Canada to such an extent that in five years we have acquired more plant and skilled workers than we might have otherwise done in the next quarter of a century. In spite of the heaviest taxation in our history, we have had to borrow over ten billions of dollars and shall be facing an interest bill not short of $400 millions a year before we are through. The government has elected to embark upon a major social welfare measure, family allowances, which will cost $240 millions a year; and there is more of such legislation to come.

If the last war was any criterion, the tasks for the central government will by no means be over when the last shot has been fired. The total expenditures arising out of the war of 1914-18 reached a sum as great after November 11, 1918, as they had up to that point. This country is committed to an impressive bill of costs for the rehabilitation and re-establishment of the returned war veteran. It is pledged to support farm prices, and to continue financing exports of food and other supplies to needy countries. There are to be export credits on a big scale. There are housing subsidies and national investment on other public works to take up any unemployment slack which may develop. Has any one ever added up these obligations?

You will remember that the prospect of the relatively light obligations facing the government after the last war so staggered the Finance Ministers of that day that drastic retrenchment became the watchword. Taxes were increased and many government economies introduced. The national government of that day retired as rapidly as it could from the leadership it had displayed during the war, and devoted most of its attention to wiping out the budget deficit, with the object—very laudable of course—of reducing taxes again.

Revolution in Thinking

Without being either an economist or a prophet, I would venture the assertion that such a negative policy of belt-tightening is not this time in the minds of the responsible ministers or the "brain-trusters" here at the capital. If the White Paper on Employment and Income is to be taken at its face value, there has been a revolution in thinking about deficit financing and the use of state resources to create effective demand and full employment. I should suspect that the fiscal policies to be adopted at Ottawa over the next four or five years will follow much closer the theories of Alvin C. Hansen, Lord Keynes and Sir William Beveridge than those exemplified a quarter of a century ago by Sir Henry Drayton and Hon. W. S. Fielding.

If so, it may be not wholly because of any enthusiasm about extensive state intervention aimed at the creation of full demand and high employment, but because of fear of the deflation which retrenchment would undoubtedly unloose. The government may be swept along by the logic of events to experiment extensively in the use of public funds to foster a high national income, on the ground that unless we do have high employment, we cannot possibly support the measures to which the party in power is irrevocably committed.

If my guess is correct, it is not difficult to see what the implications are in terms of Dominion-Provincial Relations. If the government at Ottawa is to discharge in the coming years those tasks which have been laid upon it or which it has laid upon itself—and it must be said that they are tasks which the majority of Canadians seem to want it to undertake—it must possess authority and financial resources commensurate with them.

When confronted by the formidable crises of 1914 and 1939, this country was able to rise to the challenge because the moral authority of all the Canadian people swung behind the central government in the mobilization of all resources and the vigorous prosecution of the war. Whether the constitution is such that the need of full employment and a high national income in the critical postwar years constitutes a crisis of the "peace, order and good government" calibre—and thus justifies the Dominion Government in asking a continuation of such authority is a nice constitutional point. Is Canada in peacetime the kind of loose confederation which thwarts any concerted attack upon the economic and social tasks of the time? Or can the weaknesses of the federal system be overcome by wholehearted cooperation of all the governments in meeting such tasks? Those, it seems to me, are the vital questions to be faced in the coming weeks.

Have to Choose

The benefits of a good deal of regional and provincial flexibility are so obvious in this country that they need no comment. And yet the provincial governments may have to choose between a gratifying degree of abstract autonomy in a federation which cannot solve its postwar economic problems, or the delegation of some sovereignty, for a few years at least, in order to empower the Ottawa government to tackle its formidable postwar tasks. Certainly if the provincial governments deliberately and calculatingly deny to the national government access to powers and resources without which an assault cannot be made on our postwar problems, they will be assuming a very grave responsibility concerning the future welfare of the country.

Island Haven
for
Summer Homes
and
ATTRACTIVE LARGE
Cottage Sites
AND
Generous Park Reserves
on
LAKE HURON
3 Miles North of
KINCARDINE
Bruce County, Ontario, Canada

Spacious Privacy and Seclusion — Long Sandy Beaches — Well Wooded — Flowing Spring Water — Natural Harbour, and Many Other Natural Advantages.

T. HAROLD ACKERT,
R.R. 3, Kincardine, Ont.

END DUST
Prevent Weeds
on
DRIVEWAYS
WALKS
TENNIS COURTS
PLAY AREAS

HARMLESS — CLEAN — ODORLESS
The easy inexpensive way to end dust and to prevent weed growth on large or small areas is with Calcium Chloride. No special equipment needed. Used for 25 years by tennis clubs, summer camps, schools, etc.
Ends Dampness In Your Basement.
Draws the moisture from the air. Prevents damage by humidity, condensation, mold, mildew. Write for full information!
BRUNNER; MOND CANADA SALES, LTD.
620 Cathcart St., Montreal.
137 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

WC P & CO LIMITED

Refundings

Many Corporations are taking advantage of prevailing low interest rates to refund their outstanding bonds.

Such refunding operations make it difficult for investors to maintain a desirable return on capital funds.

Why not consult our nearest office regarding offerings of securities carrying better than average interest rates.

W. C. Pitfield & Company
Limited
MONTREAL
Montreal • Toronto • Ottawa • Vancouver
Halifax • Saint John • Moncton

PLAIN TALK ABOUT PLASTICS

Any
Polydichloro-
Styrene
Today?

Perhaps you have a product for the post-war market you would like to improve with plastics. And perhaps you've run into some of those multi-jointed technical names that only chemists (and not all of them!) can pronounce.

Don't let it bother you!

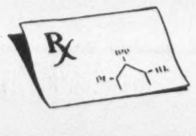
You can utilize plastics successfully and profitably without going into the complex chemistry behind them. Here's how:

A Determine just what performance standards your product must meet, or you would like it to meet.

B Determine how much the finished product should cost . . . in what production multiples.

C Then get in touch with a Monsanto plastic consultant.

With his long experience with Monsanto's broad and versatile group of plastics, this man can thread his way expertly through the forest of chemical names and symbols for you and select the plastic best suited to your needs. He can, if you wish, guide you to molders or fabricators properly qualified to handle your work.



It is just that simple . . . like getting a prescription from a doctor. And it's a lot easier to take.

For experienced consultation on your plastics problem, or for detailed information on any Monsanto plastics, address: MONSANTO (Canada) LIMITED, Montreal, Quebec, or Toronto, Ontario.

MONSANTO
PLASTICS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

PAINT
MOTOR OIL

Dofascolite for METAL CONTAINERS

The only completely Canadian Tin Plate!

There are definite reasons why DOFASCOLITE Tin Plate is gaining wider acceptance by shrewd buyers of metal containers.

Facts and figures can't be ignored.

And when it comes to a matter of delivery . . well, DOFASCOLITE is the only Tin Plate completely produced in Canada! Need we say more? Can we help you too?

6 Reasons Why You Should Use DOFASCOLITE

- ✓ UNIFORMITY OF GAUGE
- ✓ UNIFORMITY OF SURFACE
- ✓ UNIFORMITY OF TEMPER
- ✓ FORMING QUALITIES
- ✓ HIGH DUCTILITY
- ✓ DOFASCO GUARANTEED

Dofasco

DOMINION FOUNDRIES & STEEL LIMITED

HAMILTON, CANADA

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Speculative Press: Preview of Hitler Rumors in 1945-46

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

HITLER AND BRAUN IN TIBET?

OCT. 1, 1945. An amazing story has reached here via reliable news agencies in China that a man and woman bearing a strong resemblance to Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun arrived in Lhasa recently under mysterious circumstances and have taken refuge in a Tibetan temple. Washington is said to have requested American officials in China to investigate the truth of this report.

TIBETAN REFUGE MYTH

Oct. 3, 1945. American officials after after contacting Tibetan authorities in touch with the Grand Llama of Tibet report that they have been unable to substantiate the story that Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun have taken refuge in Lhasa. The report was apparently based on the discovery that an American couple, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Phipps of Los Angeles have been occupying a Tibetan temple for some years. Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, who describe themselves as refugees from the "Lost Horizon" Company, were greatly interested in the story of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun, their first news from the outside world in ten years. According to Mrs. Phipps they are engaged in preparing a series of articles on Modern Housekeeping Possibilities in a Converted Tibetan Lamasery, for *American Homes and Gardens*.

ADOLF HITLER IN BROOKLYN?

Nov. 7, 1945. Fantastic as it may appear, there seems to be reason to believe that Adolf Hitler has spent the past six months in a Mental Hospital in the outskirts of Brooklyn.

According to Dr. Albert Musgrove, Superintendent of the Herbert J. Minchington Mental Hospital, a patient claiming to be Adolf Hitler was admitted to the hospital late in April, 1945. Dr. Musgrove examined the patient, who was entered under the name of Evan J. Inkstetter, and diagnosed his case as acute schizophrenia. He discounted the patient's claim to be Adolf Hitler—a common and growing delusion among mental patients—until one day when passing through the ward he happened to hear the patient making a speech on Jews, capitalists and Free Masonry. Dr. Musgrove claims that he was instantly struck by the patient's astonishing resemblance, both in appearance and ideology to the former Fuehrer. Subsequent examinations by the hospital's psychiatric staff seemed to substantiate the patient's amazing story. He claims that he reached America by submarine early in April and was able through the assistance of Nazi sympathizers to have himself entered in the Herbert J. Minchington Mental Hospital. He states that the plan originated in the ingenious brain of the late Dr. Goebbells who persuaded him that the safest asylum for the Fuehrer was a lunatic asylum in which he actually claimed to be the Fuehrer.

Psychiatrists who are investigating the case state that a strict series of tests seems to indicate that there is truth in the mystery patient's fantastic claim. Dr. Musgrove himself is convinced that the patient is none other than Adolf Hitler.

STORY PROVED FALSE

Nov. 11, 1945. A strict series of tests has revealed that the mystery patient at the Herbert J. Minchington Mental Hospital is not Adolf Hitler as claimed, but Evan J. Inkstetter of Brooklyn. Inkstetter, who according to reliable reports became unbalanced early in 1945, is a former writer and author of a modern novel, "Roll in the Hay".

HITLER IN BERLIN!

Jan. 15, 1946. An amazing report that Adolf Hitler never quitted Berlin and is still at large in the city has the European news agencies in a furore.

Friedrich Vielichter, who claims to be a former secretary and aide of Hitler, is reported to have stated that the Fuehrer is still in the capital of Germany. According to Vielichter the former Fuehrer told him repeatedly that in the event of the fall of Berlin he would remain in the capital, undisguised and in the company of Eva Braun. This simple yet daring expedient, says Vielichter, was adopted on the ground frequently stated by Hitler in his writings, that the more improbable your appearance the less people are likely to believe in you. Allied investigators are now at work on the story.

BERLIN RUMOR DENIED

Jan. 15, 1946. The rumor that Hitler is actually in Berlin is officially and emphatically denied by authorities who have investigated the story in the German capital. Allied spokesmen indignantly deny that Adolf Hitler would have any chance to escape detection in Berlin however effectively disguised as Adolf Hitler.

HITLER THE INVISIBLE MAN?

Dec. 1, 1946. If the current rumor re Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun is proved true the most extravagant fantasies of Hollywood and H. G. Wells may appear to be based on reality.

Dr. Heinrich Klausberger, a scientist under the former Nazi regime claims that he actually discovered a drug which would make the human body invisible and that Hitler before his disappearance had a large supply of the drug in his possession.

To substantiate his story Klausberger showed investigators fresh footprints in the recently fallen snow near the former Berlin chancellery. The footprints were made by a man and a woman and the woman was wearing wedge-soled shoes. The fantastic element in the story is that a number of witnesses swear that no one passed down the street. Authorities are investigating the story that Eva Braun was wearing wedgies at the time of her disappearance.

HITLER AND BRAUN IN JAPAN?

Dec. 16, 1946. Reports from reliable observers state that a pair of kimonas apparently without occupants, were seen passing down the main street of Kobe. For an added touch of fantasy, one of the apparitions was pushing a double perambulator, apparently unoccupied.

INVISIBILITY STORY QUASHED

Dec. 17, 1946. Dr. Felix Drumheller of the Medical faculty of Epicac University declares he has proven by laboratory experiment that it is impossible to rarefy the human body to such an extent that it becomes transparent.

SCIENTIST DISAPPEARS

Dec. 18, 1946. The Faculty of Epicac University is greatly mystified at the sudden disappearance of Dr. Felix Drumheller. The mystery is deepened by the spread of a fantastic rumor that a coat and a pair of pants, alleged to belong to Dr. Drumheller have been seen moving about, apparently on their own volition in the Drumheller laboratory.

INVISIBILITY DENIED

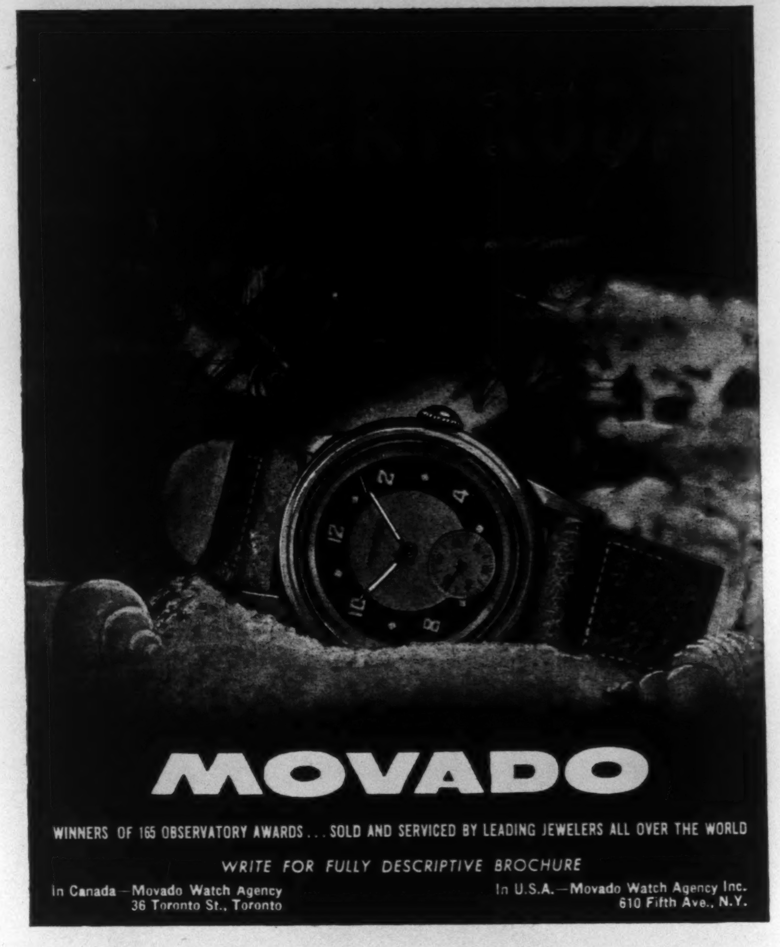
Dec. 23, 1946. Dr. Felix Drumheller who has recently returned from a Pharmaceutical Convention in Cincinatti, was greatly annoyed by the fantastic stories circulated during his absence. The scientist declares that his extra coat and pants were actually at the drycleaner's during his absence from the city.

WARNING RE HITLER RUMORS

Dec. 27, 1946. In view of the growing Hitler myth and the necessity to end it permanently, officials of Universal Airways have asked the travelling public to assist investigators in every way in tracking down the fleeing pair, Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun. Officials would like to remind the public that Hitler and Eva Braun are no more than sixty flying hours from the nearest air-port.

MENTAL INSTABILITY

Investigators who have been compiling a mental survey based on 1945-46 statistics in hospitals and institutions have revealed that already 867 persons have been driven crazy attempting to figure out what became of Eva Braun and Adolf Hitler.



MOVADO
WINNERS OF 165 OBSERVATORY AWARDS . . . SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELERS ALL OVER THE WORLD
WRITE FOR FULLY DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE
In Canada—Movado Watch Agency 36 Toronto St., Toronto
In U.S.A.—Movado Watch Agency Inc. 610 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

A-B-C of matrimony
Nursery Rhymes for Grown-Ups!
No. 11. IN A SERIES
K is for the Knot that holds the string— but you forgot to remember a thing!
"L" IS WHAT BROUGHT YOU TOGETHER
IF SHAVING TIES YOU IN A KNOT — UNTIE YOURSELF WITH SEAFORTH!
For a man's world: Seaforth!
FOR MEN
MEN'S COLOGNE · SHAVING MUG
AFTER-SHAVE TALC AND LOTION
MEN'S HAIRDRESSING · MEN'S DEODORANT
Each $1.50 · Gift Sets $3.00 and $4.50
CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS: LYMAN AGENCIES LIMITED MONTREAL

GRAY ROCKS INN
in the LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS
Situated 86 miles north of Montreal amidst the surpassing beauty of the Laurentians. Golf . . . tennis . . . swimming . . . riding . . . taproom. Exceptional food, magnificent loafing, easy-going informality.
TOM WHEELER, Mgr. Director
GRAY ROCKS INN
St. Jovite, Que.

Every Blow at Honshu Shortens the War

By DAVID ENGLAND

From the island of Honshu flows the life blood of the Japanese war machine. This densely populated, eighth largest island in the world is the home of huge war industries, great shipyards and engineering works, and the most important railway in Japan runs along its entire eastern shores. The south of the island guards the way to the famous Inland Sea, the vortex of Japanese sea-power. It was here that the Japanese Navy thought it had a safe hideout but this complacence has recently been badly shaken.

SUPER-Fortresses have delivered vital air blows against the heart of the Japanese homeland, where the Government is now desperately urging the people to prepare to defend themselves against invasion.

This most vital centre of Japan is the Island of Hondo, alternatively known as Honshu. Its name means the Mainland. Within it is crammed the greater part of the population, the largest cities and industrial areas, the chief strategic railway, and the ports most concerned with supplying the Japanese armies overseas.

Honshu, with a few neighboring islands, covers almost 90,000 square miles. Japan Proper has a population of over 69 millions; of these approximately 50 millions live in Honshu. If Greenland is counted as an island, Honshu stands eighth in world ranking for size. In density of population it rivals Java.

Much of the island is exceedingly beautiful, and it is mainly mountainous. This means that the lower-lying areas, on the eastern shores, are very thickly populated and intensively cultivated. The coastline is almost five thousand miles in length, but the largest seaports are all found on the eastern side of the mountains.

Over half of the cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants in the four main islands of Japan are situated in Honshu. Four have a population exceeding a million. Tokyo, with a population of six and three quarter millions, is the third city in the world, and at the present rate of increase it will be the largest on earth by the middle of the century.

Osaka comes next with three and a quarter millions in 1940. That figure represented a growth of a quarter of a million in five years. Twenty-five miles north of it stands Kyoto, the ancient capital, with a history of twelve hundred years, and a population of just over a million. Half-way between Tokyo and Osaka stands the big manufacturing centre of Nagoya, with one and a third million people.

Volcanic Island

Honshu is subject to typhoons at the close of the summer season. The geological formation of the island is volcanic and one of its greatest burdens throughout history has been the prevalence of earthquakes, the most tragic in recent times being that of 1923, which devastated Tokyo, and Yokohama, its neighboring port.

The rivers are short and of no use for navigation, but, on the other hand, there is abundant waterpower. Some 90 miles north of Tokyo is the little town of Nikko, situated amid lovely scenery, the surrounding peaks rising to between 5,000 feet and 8,000 feet. It is famed for its tombs of the Shogun emperors, for its temples, and for its sanctity as a religious centre. Of late years other importance has become attached to it. For something like 80 per cent of Japan's electric power comes from a single group of hydro-electric plants south-west of Nikko. This concentration of power is a serious military weakness.

Another aspect of this same drawback is seen in the Kobe-Osaka area, where there is an immense agglomeration of war industries, in fact, the greatest in Japan. There are huge metal refineries and shipyards, great engineering works, steel and iron plants, and explosives and dyestuffs manufacturing concerns. Osaka is one of the focal points of Japan's sea and transport systems, and Kobe is the chief point of overseas transshipment of men and supplies.

A third weakness in the economic structure of Honshu lies in the fact that the chief railway, the most important in the whole of Japan, has —because of geographical considerations — to run along the eastern shores of the island, close to attacking bases. It is 1,150 miles long, running from Aomori in the extreme north, to Shimonoseki in the far south. On this line stand the great cities mentioned earlier—Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe, Yokohama's rival, and of equal size.

Shimonoseki guards the four-mile strait leading into the famous Inland Sea, the most remarkable natural feature off the shores of Honshu. It lies between that island and the smaller one of Shikoku. Around its shores lie Kobe and Osaka, and many other large cities including Hiroshima, with a population of one third of a million. In former wars it was the chief base for operations against Russia and China. Also on the Inland Sea stands one of the chief naval bases of Japan, Kure, of 230,000 people, and with big dockyards.

The Inland Sea has often been called the "Mediterranean of Japan." It is far more than that—the veritable cradle of Japanese sea-power, and of tremendous importance to the entire defence system of the Japanese mainland. The Japanese Navy thought this a secure hideout, but it has been badly battered by attacks made by American naval planes.

This sketch outlines the supreme role Honshu plays in Japan's war effort. Every blow made on its arsenals, docks and shipyards, industrial centres and sources of power, weakens the country's ability to maintain its war effort.

You're all set for
POST-WAR MILEAGE
RIGHT FROM THE START
B.F.Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER
B.F.Goodrich

When you ride on today's B. F. Goodrich Synthetic Rubber Tires

When you buy B. F. Goodrich Synthetic Rubber Tires today . . . you are all set for Post-War driving. These new tires for passenger cars are fully capable of giving you the same long mileage that you formerly enjoyed with pre-war natural rubber tires . . . and the same tough, rugged wear.

The new B. F. Goodrich passenger car tires are built with Hi-Flex cord—formerly used only in B. F. Goodrich Truck Tires—to make them flexible, strong and resistant to bruising. Ply-Weld construction moulds all the plies into a tough body, giving increased protection against blow-outs.

You are safer, too, riding on the B. F. Goodrich Lifesaver Tread, for its windshield-wiper action wipes wet pavements dry for the rubber to grip . . . so dry you can strike a match on its track.

Think of the extra miles you'll be driving in the post-war period . . . then get B. F. Goodrich Tires for your car now.

B. F. GOODRICH BATTERIES

Choose your battery as you would your tires. For extra power and long life, get the B. F. Goodrich Battery. Ask for them at the B. F. Goodrich dealer.

Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Rubber Footwear, Industrial Rubber Products, and Koroseal.

B. F. Goodrich SYNTHETIC RUBBER TIRES For Passenger Cars

Tires Won't Last Long With a Temperature!

By ALEXANDER TAYLOR

Tires will not be on the market for the ordinary civilian for some months to come at least, so that a few simple, practical hints, as suggested by Mr. Taylor, on how to inveigle your present ones into plodding their weary way just a little longer do not seem amiss.

TIRES will be scarce for months to come. Right now it is imperative for car operators to find ways to prevent the premature destruction of their tires in order that an average of more than one recap per casing may be obtained.

Heat from any source is particularly destructive to tires. The higher temperatures of summer and fall combined with bright, direct sunlight, may raise pavement temperatures to such a degree that the running temperatures of tires will be still further increased.

When atmospheric temperatures reach 75 to 80 degrees F., it is necessary to reduce speeds and check inflation pressure.

In certain tests it has been established that the critical operating temperature of synthetic and old worn-down natural rubber tires is 230 degrees; if speed, inflation and operating temperature is kept below this mark, the tire will probably wear out without failing, barring other mechanical damage. But if speed and inflation pressure is disregarded and the temperature goes up to 250 degrees, the tire may blow out in a few miles.

Tires under-inflated raise the rate of flexing, which tends to "build-up" heat in the casing and sidewall; while over-inflation will cause localization of heat "build-up" in the centre of the tread. In both cases tread cracks, ply separation and breaking-away of the tread from sidewall may develop.

When heat "build-up" is distributed across the entire tread and casing, it can be kept below the damage point.

It is said that a tire is somewhat like a man. "If a man's physical temperature remains normal at 98.6 degrees, he may live 100 years. If it goes up to 102 degrees, he may last 100 days. If it goes up to 104 degrees, he may last 100 hours."

To protect against under-inflation, have valve caps finger tight and make sure that the rubber washer in the cap is not damaged or missing. If pressure goes down there is a leak in the tube which should be repaired.

Tread cuts or any other damage that will allow water to enter the casing fabric should be immediately repaired.

Cooling stops may be worthwhile during hot weather, but if speed and proper inflation to weather conditions are carefully watched, there is little to be gained by brief cooling periods.

Running tires on and off the edge of a highway may also cause damage, as the load may be localized on one section of tread and casing.

Drivers should avoid sharp obstacles in the road or holes in the pavement because the resistance of heated tires to such abuse is lower. Diagonal breaks and "X" breaks on the interior plies are definite evidence of impacts at too fast speeds or at excessive casing temperatures. When travel over stretches of rough road is necessary, vehicle speed should be greatly reduced so that the impact on the tire may be as slight as possible.

If spare tires are carried on back of car, they should be protected against sun and weather. Black tire paint (asphaltic base type) can be painted on the tire and a canvas cover can be used to protect the rubber from "sun checks" which will act as focal points of later cracks. Good spare tires should be rotated onto running positions frequently to reduce the effects of sun and weather checks.

There is no practical reason why almost every automobile that is running today cannot be kept running for another two or even three years. What is necessary is common sense driving, and a personal appreciation of the critical situation.

• •

Uncle Bill Slim Shyest General

By WILLIAM ROLAND

One of the least known generals, and one of the most respected by his troops, is Lieutenant-General Sir William Joseph Slim, Commander of the Fourteenth British Army. He rose from the ranks.

LONDON recently feted the world's most publicity-shy general—Lieutenant-General Sir William Joseph Slim, Commander of the British Fourteenth Army. He has always been the despair of war correspondents anxious to glamorize him.

There is no glamor about Uncle Bill, as he is known to every one of the 800,000 men of his Army, but he commands unlimited affection and respect.

There are three main reasons for this; he never asks his men to do the impossible, he never makes them a promise which he fails to keep, and he makes each man feel that he is not a cog in the wheel, but "part of the outfit."

"Push on to your objective," he told his men in the Arakan in February 1944. "I will see that you are supplied."

Isolated, cut off miles from base, his men watched the skies every day for their rations and ammunition to float down by parachute. They never failed to arrive. "Slim, the Unseen Provider, came to be looked upon almost with Divine reverence," one of his front-line officers told me.

When Slim ran out of parachutes he got a jute factory switched over to making them. They worked, and the troops called them parajutes.

Slim has no time for anybody who doesn't know and do his job. His only yardstick is competence. Brasshats he will only tolerate if they are efficient brasshats. He once told his superior officer: "I wouldn't give you three pounds a week in any organization I was in charge of."

Personal visits to his men doing the jungle job—that's one of his success secrets. He will think nothing of taking off in blinding rain for a thousand miles tour in nine days.

There are not many stories about Slim. He is not the sort that legends cling to. But this Commander who rose from the ranks is fond of telling how he once lost his first stripe. It was a hot day in 1914. Slim, just made a lance-corporal, was marching with his unit along a country road.

They were passing a pub when a woman held out a glass of beer. Slim stepped smartly out of the ranks, drank the beer at a gulp, and resumed his position in the column.

Slim tells his men when he meets them in the front line: "Here I am. This is the bloke that gives you the orders and pushes you around. If you like, I'll explain why I do it."

Slim deserves a big hand.

• •

LITTLE MAN NOT THERE

NO doubt it is our fault that we never can figure out what the "social sciences" are about, since the object studied somehow vanishes during the process of observation. We mean that when all the measurable attributes of mankind in groups are recorded, there is only one thing missing, and that is the human being himself—which does strike us as a singular omission.—I.M.P. in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

PENSIONS

FOR YOUR EMPLOYEES

A sign of the times, and contributing much to social progress, is the increasing number of Pension Plans which are being established by employers to provide retirement income for their employees.

The various forms of Pension Plans available and the different degrees of control, flexibility and benefit which each affords, make it difficult to choose the most suitable Plan, without careful study.

Our experience in the field of Pension Trusts extends over many years and embraces the planning and administration of a number of such Trusts, including the operation of a very flexible and economical type of Pension Fund for our own employees.

We offer you the benefit of our experience in selecting and setting up your Pension Plan and the advantage of our services in connection with its operation.

You are welcome to discuss your Pension Plan problems with us, without obligation.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

CORPORATE SECURITY — PERSONAL SERVICE

Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast

Maintenance Savings Are Greater Than the Extra Cost of

COPPER and BRASS

Modern Type Home designed by Floyd Yewell, Architect

YES, YOU CAN "shave" the cost of any home you choose to build, and short-sighted home builders often do. But architects know that these shavings are mighty thin compared with the year after year *savings* that quality construction will give you.

Take the very important item of metals for example. You might use rustable metals in building this striking modern home . . . and think you are saving money.

Or, you could select copper tubes or brass pipe for both hot and cold water lines; a water heater with an Everdur* tank; solid brass or bronze hardware throughout the house; copper flashings for chimney and roof; copper eavestroughs and downspouts; and bronze screens for windows and doors.

You would then have the satisfaction of knowing that your home would be safe against the costly inroads of rust. No rusty water or rust-clogged pipes for you. No rust holes in flashings to cause leaks, stain interiors and perhaps bring plaster down.

Your locks, hinges, latches would remain rust-free, smooth-acting, handsome and efficient . . . your rustless bronze screens would be good for many years of trouble-free protection. Such security assumes tangible value when repairs for a single instance of rustable metal failure might cost more than was saved.

*Trade Mark Registered

Architects specify copper and brass for the home

Several hundred architects, interviewed in a coast-to-coast investigation recommended materials for the medium priced home.

For water pipes, they chose copper and brass; for eavestroughs, downspouts and flashings, copper; for hardware, solid brass and bronze; and in each category the decision was three-to-one or higher, in favor of copper and copper alloys.

Main Office and Plant:
New Toronto, Ontario

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED
(*Made-in-Canada Products*)

Montreal Office:
939 Dominion Square Building

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

Anaconda Copper & Brass

THE LONDON LETTER

International Problems and War With Japan Still Come First

By P. O'D.

BY THE TIME this letter gets into print, it is probable that the result of the elections in Britain will be known. In the meantime the electoral Donnybrook Fair goes on, with a tremendous amount of jostling and shouting and belligerent activity on all sides. But for all the trailing of coats and swinging of shillelaghs there is an odd lack of conviction about it.

So far, at any rate, the public refuses to get really excited. They seem to feel like a theatre audience watching one of those Shakespearean fights between rival armies, with much waving of banners and a terrific clatter of swords against swords and of shields against shields, but with nobody getting hurt or really meaning to hurt. And then everybody hurrying out for a friendly pint before the pubs close.

The basic reason for the public apathy is that, in spite of all the emphasis on nationalization and economic changes, international problems and especially the effective waging of the war against Japan hold first place in the public mind. And on these problems there is no serious divergence of policy—no divergence at all, in fact.

Even on the vast subject of economic and social reforms there is far more agreement than disagreement. It could hardly be otherwise, since most of the great plans for social security, for education, for housing, for the reorganization of industry, have been formulated and carried by the Coalition Government, and so have had the blessings of all Parties.

There is still the great question of the rival merits of private enterprise and nationalization, which are being so fiercly debated. But here too the divergence is more apparent than real. With all the government controls now in force and likely to remain in force, enterprise can hardly be said to be private. And nationalization, in the present state of this country and the world, must remain for many years a utopian ideal—except perhaps in the case of the coal-mines, if even there.

The question that really exercises the public mind is whether or not Mr. Churchill will be in control of our foreign relations. There can be little doubt about how people generally feel on that point, as is obvious enough from his present triumphal tour of the Midlands. The nation wants no other hand on the rudder in those troubled and perilous seas.

Socialists show their appreciation of this by spreading rumors that, no matter how the election goes, "the old man" will still be at the helm. Which is, of course, largely humbug. The only effective way to keep him as skipper is to give him the sort of crew he needs, made up of men eager to serve under him, men who have signed on to that effect. It is for the electors to decide, and by now—well, by now, my dears and my dear sirs, you probably know.

International Breed

People are apt to think of the English thoroughbred as supreme in the world—and with some justice, for nearly all the finest strains anywhere can be traced back to this country and its racing stock. But good horses are certainly bred elsewhere, too, as is shown by the pedigree of this year's Derby winner, Dante. His sire, Nearco, was Italian, and his mother, Rosy Legend, was French. Not a very promising combination, you might think, but in horse-racing you never can tell.

His owner, Sir Eric Ohlson, the Yorkshire shipping magnate, decided some three years ago to take up racing, and bought Rosy Legend then in foal. He tried to sell the colt, but couldn't get his price, so decided to train it. Beginner's luck!

Control Easily Defeated

Some sorts of control are necessary, and are likely to go on being necessary for quite a long time. Others, not so necessary—perhaps now not necessary at all—will gradually disappear, we all hope. But there is one kind of control for which there is nothing at all to be said, and that is the kind of contol that cannot be effectively enforced, however laudable the idea behind it. Of such is the suggested control of the selling prices of houses, which have become a general ramp.

All over the country small houses, especially houses of the cottage and bungalow type, are being sold at prices four or five times their value before the war. The bigger houses are still to be had cheaply enough, but nobody wants them because nobody has the staff to keep them. It is the small houses that people want, and it seems that they will pay almost anything the owner has the cheek to ask. And most owners have plenty.

Admittedly this sort of boom is not a good thing for anyone except owners but the difficulty is how to stop it. Restrict selling prices to not more than 50 per cent above the pre-war values, say the people who have a sort of mystic belief in the efficacy of controls. And actually it is reported that the Government is considering legislation to that effect.

But how is such legislation to be enforced? What is to prevent the man who wants a house badly enough from slipping the extra inducement to the owner? The answer is, nothing. There are all sorts of ways in which such a law can be evaded and would be.

Such at least is the opinion of the Council of the Law Society, which in its annual report strongly recommends that no such legislation should be passed. In their view the only way to stop the ramp is to provide new houses at reasonable prices. Until then, if people want to go on chucking their money away, they must be allowed to, that's all. It is hard to see what even the most anxiously paternal government can do about it.

Repatriated Paintings

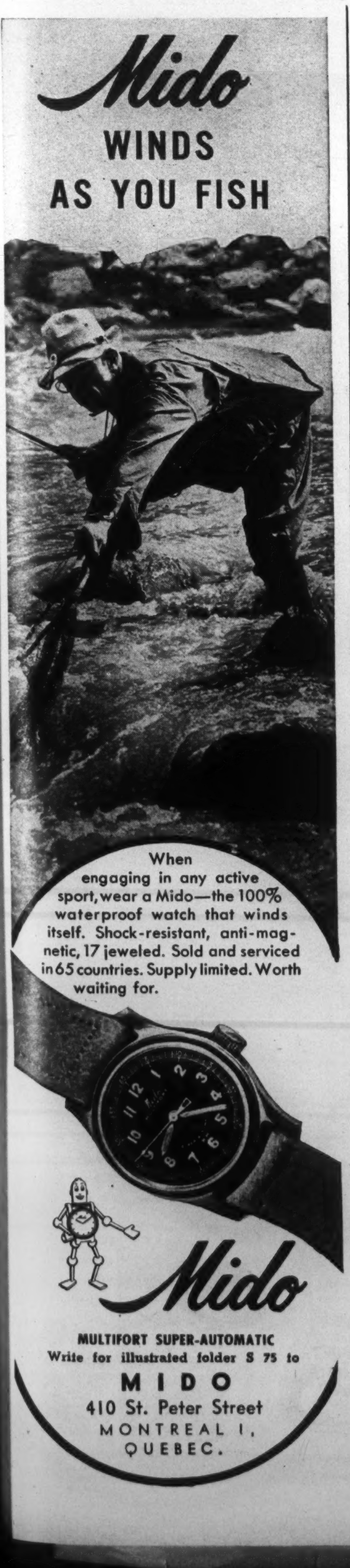
A pleasant feature of recent art-sales has been the way pictures have come back from American galleries to be sold here. Let economists work out the financial implications of the return—to a layman like myself it seems odd that they shouldn't have stayed where all the money is supposed to be—but it is none the less pleasant to see the exiles come back home. I suppose it would be unkind to describe them as repatriated prisoners.

One of the pictures to come back recently was Turner's seascape, "The Nore." Another was Gainsborough's own favorite picture of fishermen and the sea. The prices they brought at Christie's were a good deal less than was paid for them when they went to the gallery of the late George J. Gould, though still high—4800 guineas for the Gainsborough, and 1700 for the Turner. Apparently the tax-collector hasn't got it all yet.

Open Air Theatre

Theatres may be few but parks are many and lovely. What could be pleasanter on a warm summer evening than to lean back in a comfortable deck-chair and watch Rosalind and Orlando go through their charming paces, or Petruchio, that genial thug of a husband, set about the taming of the Shrew? The only difficulty is the warm summer evening, and that is something that no amount of planning can control. But if players are brave, audiences must be brave too, and take a chance.

The Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park, which carried on so gallantly through the blitzes, is in full swing again. Another troupe of players is making a tour of the London parks, often with only a bandstand for stage. In Oxford a company is playing "The Taming of the Shrew" in the lovely garden of Wadham College. Surely no more delightful place could be chosen for it. If only the weather—but such hardihood surely deserves good fortune.



Mido
WINDS
AS YOU FISH

When engaging in any active sport, wear a Mido—the 100% waterproof watch that winds itself. Shock-resistant, anti-magnetic, 17 jeweled. Sold and serviced in 65 countries. Supply limited. Worth waiting for.

Mido
MULTIFORT SUPER-AUTOMATIC
Write for illustrated folder S 75 to
MIDO
410 St. Peter Street
MONTREAL 1,
QUEBEC.

BOYS PREPARED FOR UNIVERSITY
THE SERVICES AND BUSINESS
Preparatory School, ages 7 to 13, Upper School, ages 13 to 18

FOUNDED
• 1829 •

COURSES — Grade 2 to University Entrance. Boarding and Day School. Cadet Training. Twenty-five acres of playing fields, gymnasium and swimming pool. Scholarships offered boys of fourteen and under. Autumn Term opens Wednesday, September 12th. For Prospectus apply to

L. M. McKENZIE, B.A., Principal

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
TORONTO, CANADA
452

HERE is a unique kind of kitchen for the small home that must make the most of every inch of floor space. Sink, range, refrigerator—yes, they're all there. And every inch of those three walls is lined with cabinets. This kitchen would be almost too tiny to work in, except that it's wide open at the front into the dining room.

When the dishes are all washed up, you draw those folding glass doors across—and presto! The kitchen has disappeared. In its place is a panelled wall of richly textured glass.

And this idea isn't confined to new homes. An attractive folding glass screen like this could be used to advantage in many a present house or apartment.

Fold up the Kitchen and PUT IT AWAY

GLASS is one of the most useful and decorative materials in the home. Glass brings light into dark corners, beautifies the home and is practically everlasting.

Pilkington British Glass has been the leader in quality for more than a hundred years. Constant research has meant constant improvement. Today, Pilkington Glass includes a type of glass for practically every purpose.

PILKINGTON PRODUCTS: *Polished Plate Glass • Wired Glass • Cathedral Glass (White and Tinted) • "Armourplate" • "Vitrolite" • Rolled Glass • Figured Rolled Glass • Window Glass – Flat Drawn • P.C. Glass Blocks.*

PILKINGTON BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED:
HALIFAX, MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER.

PILKINGTON GLASS
BRITISH GLASS P.B.

Lt.-Gov. Parker Makes His Work His Hobby

By P. W. DEMPSON

Arriving in Canada from his native Cornwall just before the close of the 19th century, R. J. M. Parker, Saskatchewan's new Lieutenant-Governor, took up farming in those somewhat primitive days in the North West Territories. He became in turn councillor, reeve, member of the Liberal provincial opposition and Minister of Municipal Affairs, and the experience gained during these years of public service, together with his insatiable capacity for work, well equips him for his latest role.

FARM hand, homesteader, reeve, politician and cabinet minister, 64-year-old R. J. M. Parker of Togo, Saskatchewan, has come to the conclusion that a man is never too old to receive a surprise. In his long and varied career he has had many, but none can equal the one of recent date when Prime Minister Mackenzie King phoned him long distance and asked him if he would accept the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan.

"You mean — Lieutenant-Governor —of this province?" Mr. Parker said, a tingle running up his spine.

"That's right," Mr. King replied. "What do you think?"

Mr. Parker was speechless for several moments. It was all too sudden! He had no inkling that he was being considered as a successor to the Hon. Thomas Miller, of Moose Jaw, who had died suddenly late in June. Finally he blurted out: "Better give me some time to consider this. I want to talk it over with my wife." The Prime Minister said that would be all right.

When Mr. Parker told his wife the news, she thought he was kidding. But he eventually convinced her it was true. And, after they had discussed the matter, they decided he should accept the post. As Mr. Parker later explained: "We felt that the position would provide an opportunity for me to be of further service to the public."

Thus big, affable Reginald John Parker, who as a youth of 17 had migrated to Canada from England to work as a farm hand for $5 per month, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan. Three days later he was sworn into office at a ceremony at the legislative building, in Regina.

Big Shoes to Fill

In accepting the post, Mr. Parker realizes he has big shoes to fill. For both his predecessors, Hon. A. P. (Archie) McNab and Hon. Thomas Miller, whose death cut short his career after having been in office only four months, were popular lieutenant-governors. Both made a name for themselves only after years of toil. Both had the common man's interests at heart.

But Mr. Parker resembles these two men to a large degree. He reached the top the hard way. He possesses the same spirit of friendliness that both these men had. And, regardless of whether he was working on his farm at Togo or in his office at the legislative building while Minister of Municipal Affairs, good neighborliness was always a characteristic of him.

A member of the legislature for 15 years, he held the portfolio of the municipal affairs department for 10. He was defeated in the provincial election of June, 1944, when the C.C.F. swept into power.

Although Mr. Parker claims his has been an uneventful life, his record of achievement shows differently. Born in Cornwall, England, on February 7, 1881, he received a college education. Filled with a desire to come to Canada, the land of great opportunity as he had heard it called, he was a mere stripling of 17 when he disembarked on these shores. He went as far west as Russell, Manitoba, liked the looks of the countryside and decided to stop off there. His illusion about Canada being a country of grand opportunity was somewhat shattered when all he could find to do was work as a farm hand, for the meagre sum of $5 per month.

"Don't suppose I was worth much more than that," he grins reminiscently. "I was sure green in regards to farming."

Being young and strong, he stuck with that job for two years, then decided it was time to start farming himself. In 1900 he took up a homestead near Togo, then in the North West Territories. Togo is now in Saskatchewan, just a short distance west of Russell.

Mr. Parker recalls that his homestead was about 60 miles from the nearest town of any size at that time, and trips for supplies were made by wagon team. Roads were poor and, because of the lack of bridges across the Assiniboine river, it was nothing unusual to make the horses swim across with the wagon in tow.

"It was almost primitive living at times," he laughs. "But we liked it and were happy."

In 1904, a local improvement district was organized in his territory. Mr. Parker became the first councillor. The year 1904 stands out in his memory for another reason, too. That was when he married Cecile Margaret Mapleton, of Saltcoats, Saskatchewan, who like himself had migrated to Canada from England.

So well liked was Mr. Parker that he held the post of councillor until 1910, when the Rural Municipality of Cote was formed. He did not lose his contact with municipal affairs, how-

Hon. R. J. M. Parker, Saskatchewan's new Lieut.-Governor, and Mrs. Parker.

RIDLEY COLLEGE
FOR BOYS
St. Catharines, Ontario
FOUNDED 1889

- Distinguished for excellent academic, athletic and character training.
- Lower and Upper Schools for boys 8 to 18.
- Courses leading to pass and honour matriculation for all universities and the Royal Naval College. Special courses for boys seeking business careers. Cadet training.
- Beautiful Memorial Chapel.
- Valuable Entrance Scholarships, Bursaries and Leonard Awards available every year in both lower and upper schools.
- Modern athletic facilities include new gymnasium, squash courts, swimming pool, tennis courts, covered rink, spacious grounds.
- Meals prepared under the direction of a qualified dietician.

School reopens Tuesday, September 11.

For prospectus and further information, please write the headmaster, H. C. Griffith, M.A., LLD. Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ontario.

FARM GROWN
TOMATO
SOUP
Daisy

The Story of Packaged Foods

REMEMBER that old soup pot, simmering on the stove . . . that hearty aroma drifting through the house? No denying — Grandmother was a grand hand at soup-making. But it *was* a major culinary operation, with everyone lending a hand. And she *did* have to use whatever vegetables and other ingredients might be available at the time.

Even then, food processing plants knew how to prepare soups and vegetables in bulk. Yet they were stopped at the start for lack of dependable containers. It was only when the simple tin can came along that they were able to put their products into every consumer's kitchen. This modern container opened the door to mass production and mass distribution. It changed the eating habits of the World. Canada was in the van of this development, with Continental Can as packaging headquarters for food processors across the country.

• • •

With five strategically located plants at Montreal, St. Laurent, Toronto and New Toronto, Continental Can is equipped to cope with any packaging problem. Whether it's for foods or chemicals, polishes or pharmaceuticals, every container created by Continental's designers and engineers measures up on such counts as shipping and storage qualities, sales appeal and easy consumer use. Call on these men! Simply write Continental Can Company of Canada Limited, Sun Life Building, Montreal, for facts about *modern packaging . . . the key to mass markets.*

COLD PATCHING CEMENT
MUSTARD
English Style Health Salts

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
PACKAGING HEADQUARTERS FOR CANADA

ever, for he was appointed reeve of the new municipal unit. He retained that position until the end of 1930.

It was inevitable that a man who was held in such high esteem by the people in that district would eventually be enlisted to represent them in a larger field. In 1929 he was nominated a Liberal candidate for Pelly constituency in the provincial election. Although it was his first attempt at politics, he was elected with a bigger majority than any previous candidate—a true barometer of the affection in which the big Cornishman was and is still held. He represented the same riding until his defeat last year.

A member of the Liberal opposition from 1929 to 1934, Mr. Parker proved to be an outstanding critic on municipal affairs. He was well qualified for this role, due to his long and close connection with municipal matters in his home district. When the Liberal party was returned to power in 1934, he was appointed Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Difficult Ten Years

The years 1934 to 1944 were trying ones—probably the most onerous by far in his whole busy life. His cabinet post was heavy, embracing as it did the thousands of large and minute matters affecting provincial municipalities. Particularly nerve-racking was the drought period when the administration of relief was handled by his department. In addition, he was also in charge of the Department of Labor and Welfare.

Prior to coming to Regina, Mr. Parker was active in curling, was an avid reader, and took keen interest in gardening. After accepting the municipal affairs portfolio, he gave these up.

"I just couldn't find time for them," he says. "I was kept on the go from the time my office opened in the morning till it closed in the afternoon." Those who worked with Mr. Parker say he was busy for longer periods than that. It was nothing unusual to find him at his office at midnight several days a week, and on Sundays as well.

An inveterate cigar smoker, he has a typically English full moustache, ever-twinkling eyes which he shuts when he laughs. He has a big, rugged physique and says he has never been sick a day in his life. His amazing energy even shows in his walk. No one has ever seen him walk slowly. His quick short steps down the long corridors of the legislative building became very familiar to the civic employees.

Mr. Parker has a great sense of humor. Yet his opponents during his legislature days found it disastrous to tax his good nature too far. They learned to their sorrow that he could retaliate with a caustic and barbed wit that struck unerringly at the weak spots in their argument.

There are five children in the Parker family, four sons and one daughter. The four sons are Archie and Guy, who farm near Togo; Cecil, with the Canadian Wheat Board at Winnipeg; and Lieut. John, with the Canadian army overseas. The daughter is Mrs. A. J. Smith, of Regina. All the Parker boys are graduates in science from the University of Manitoba. The daughter is a registered nurse.

A member of the Church of England, Mr. Parker is a brother-in-law of Rt. Rev. E. H. Knowles, Bishop of Qu'Appelle. He is a member of the Masonic order.

In keeping with his innate modesty, Mr. Parker has little to say about the latest honor conferred on him. He never has sought the limelight and he shrugs it off with a murmured, "I hope I can fill the bill." For all his size, he looks a little embarrassed.

• •

The White Rajah Is Returning

By MERRILL KENT

THE white Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, is ready to return to his constitutional rule in the State of Sarawak in N.W. Borneo.

Sarawak civil servants and government experts have been lent to the military government which will function under General MacArthur's command. The country will be used as an Allied base against the Japanese.

"Unfortunately most people in Britain have a very hazy idea of the status of Sarawak and the conditions of its people," said the Rajah Muda, Mr. Anthony Brooke—chief of the provisional government and nephew of the Rajah—who received me in the provisional government's London offices.

"Sarawak is an independent State. We have agreements with the British Government which guarantee our defences and look after our foreign relations.

"But that is our only formal relationship with Britain. The Rajah is a constitutional monarch, strictly responsible to the State Council, which has the legislative power."

This Council consists of about one-third Europeans. The rest are natives chosen by natives.

"We claim to have achieved a degree of self-government and independence far ahead even of the ideals aimed at in most British colonies."

No Cheap Labor

Economically Sarawak is closely allied to the British Empire. Its 300,000 acres of valuable rubber plantations are owned by the native inhabitants—mostly in small holdings of about three acres each. There is a high standard of living.

Sarawak has no cheap labor. The working export of many commodities such as coal, which is plentiful, had to be abandoned before the war because of the competition of cheap Japanese labor.

Some 500,000 people live in the State, which is as big as England and Wales. Most are Malays, Dyaks and Chinese. "We know every one of them," says the Rajah Muda.

Racial discrimination is non-existent and the 124,000 Chinese who form a trading section of the community, are good Sarawakians.

The entire police force is only 1,000 strong—five of them Europeans. "You can travel from one end of the land to the other armed with nothing more lethal than a walking stick."

The Brooke family are British subjects, but the Rajah in Sarawak is the Crown, so there he belongs to the Sarawak people alone.

Many people think that he is an absolute ruler. By the constitution of 1941 — the codification of many years' practice—the Rajah is as strictly bound by the decisions of his Council as the King of England is by Parliament.

The British Government has no power to intervene in the internal constitution of Sarawak. Any alterations in its relations with the Empire must be made in a new treaty.

Sarawak originally conducted its affairs with Britain through the Foreign Office. The Colonial Office was chosen as a more convenient medium.

Sir Charles Brooke, the present Rajah, is in his 71st year, and possibly may not be willing to return to the East. His heir is the Rajah Muda's father, Captain Bertram Brooke, who is 68.

Captain Brooke recently retired from the head of the provisional government in London on medical grounds. The Rajah Muda and his staff are ready to return and resume constitutional government.

Great new developments in timber, oil, coal, gold and mercury are expected from this progressive State which is in, but not of the Empire.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE
AURORA, ONTARIO

An exceptional boarding school for boys

● Modern buildings — chapel —219 acres of unsurpassed grounds — gymnasium — swimming pool — dramatics—music—cadet corps. Excellent, sympathetic tuition for boys eight years and over. Carefully supervised athletics and recreation. For prospectus and book of views, please write to the headmaster:
K. G. B. Ketchum, B.A.

FOUNDED 1899

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE AURORA ONTARIO

MACDONALD'S
EXPORT
CIGARETTES
33 C.M.

ARMOR
WAR'S GREATEST PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE

Now Safeguards the Life and Service of
DUNLOP
ARMORIZED
TIRES

An outstanding Dunlop contribution that is the direct result of progressive research and experiment—Dunlop *Armorized* Tires. By the use of special cooler-running compounds, tread stock specially treated and toughened, and abrasion-resisting sidewall compounds, Dunlop *Armorized* Tires stand up longer under harder punishment. They have more resistance to road shocks, cuts, wear and tear. They resist heat. And they provide greater strength, better service and longer life.

If you are eligible for a New Tire Permit see your nearest Dunlop Dealer NOW *about Dunlop Armorized Tires . . . with the famous Cable Cord Construction.*

ARMORIZED!
Developed by the use of special cooler-running compounds to protect against heat . . . tread stock specially toughened to resist shocks, cuts, wear and tear . . . and abrasion-resisting sidewall compounds for greater strength and dependability of Dunlop Tires.

C

A Vital Contribution to Modern Motoring by
DUNLOP-CANADA
MAKERS OF THE WORLD'S FINEST TIRES

MOSCOW LETTER

Russia Thinks Our Democracy Is Extremely Peculiar At Times

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

THE Russians are incurable optimists. And why not. Have they not gone into the valleys of defeat to reappear on the mountain heights of victory? Have they not suffered as much as humans can suffer and then found a safe and more satisfactory life almost within reach? Have they not sacrificed their own needs for the sake of national defense and seen that sacrifice proven a thousand fold by the War? All these are grounds for optimism. And yet of late the Russians have begun to wonder.

Possibly it began with Greece. I was still in Canada when the regrettable Greek affair took place. I do not know what the Russians then thought of it, but in articles written recently the Greek affair, and the position of Great Britain, were referred to as suppression of popular will by means of foreign intervention to back an unpopular, anti-democratic regime.

Then came Germany's capitulation. We correspondents watched the development of Russian astonishment as prominent Nazi after Nazi fell into the hands of the Allies to be treated with consideration which, to say the least, the Russians felt they did not deserve. The Goering incident caused a good deal of comment and American generals and the foreign press especially came in for a good deal of acrid criticism for accepting Goering as an honorable prisoner, and for seeing in him something besides an outright assassin and war criminal. The Flensburg incident, unfortunate in the extreme, as has been realized abroad, added fuel to the fires of restlessness. And even when the Doenitz "government" came, as it had to come, to an inglorious end, the retention of General Field Marshal Busch as commander of the northern military district invited Russian recrimination. Wrote the noted commentator K. Goffman in *Red Star*:

Only Mask Gone

"From the very beginning we pointed out the danger for our common cause of leaving any kernel of the German Commanding staff under any conceivable flag. We must again repeat this, for Busch still has the opportunity to carry out the main assignment of the German General Staff—to preserve and select leading cadres for preparing various adventures under the guise of demobilization. With the elimination of the Doenitz regime only the political superstructure facilitating the masking of Hitlerite undermining activity disappears. The activity itself continues. In his declaration made at the time of arrest Doenitz openly signalled to the as yet uncovered Fascist cadres to maintain thorough conspiracy."

Another observer puts the whole issue even more definitely. "The end of the war in Europe," he writes, "naturally gave birth to a whole series of new and complicated political and economic problems. The most important of these without question is the problem of the complete rooting out of Fascism and all of its heirs, not only in Germany, but also in all other countries. This is all the more important since the friends and partisans of Fascists show not the least inclination to leave the political scene. It is not accidental that in several countries at the present time, especially the United States and Great Britain, reactionary groups have begun to show more life."

This criticism applies particularly to the problem of war criminals. The Russians consider that the western allies deal with war criminals too slowly if at all, and in any case too formally. The Russians are openly critical of the work of the crimes commission and sardonically refer to the length of time it has taken to compile a few lists of names not to speak of the time it "might" take "in transferring the names from lists to benches of the accused."

Some Russian observers make public charges (in the newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda*) that "reactionaries of the Old and New Worlds are now making new efforts to help the German militarists retain their cadres."

Argentina

Were this the only point bothering the Russians it probably would not be too difficult to explain. But there are others. Argentina, for example. The Russians know, and they say the whole democratic world knows, that Argentina is a Fascist state, that it provides no liberties for its people, that it jails pro-Allied and anti-Nazi leaders, that it has formally abolished the freedom of the press, of assembly, of speech, that it has given haven to German and Italian Fascists and their money. And yet Stettinius fought for including Argentina in the society of the United Nations at the San Francisco Conference. The Russians have long memories and it is difficult to believe that they shall soon forget that Argentina's inclusion was in part achieved by the votes of Salvador (population 800,000), Panama (Population 900,000), Costa Rica (Population 700,000), Haiti (Population 1,500,000) and so on. One can understand Russian approval of the reported position of Hull who is supposed to have severely criticized Stettinius and his Argentine policy.

When one "peculiar" event develops, the Russians joke, that may be considered an accident; when two, a coincidence; when three, four, five happen it would seem to be a habit.

Three, four, five and even six did happen to confuse the ordinary Ivan Ivanovich on the street. There was Trieste. Whatever the merits of the case, Alexander's statement attributing to Tito—who is exceedingly popular here—desires to emulate Hitlerite practices was received badly. The Russians believe Trieste was stolen from the Yugoslavs after the First World War. They cannot understand why the Allies should object to the Yugoslav army occupying Trieste now, in the same way, say, as the British have occupied the North of Italy or some of the Greek Islands.

There is Carinthia. Here is a quotation which expresses Russian sentiments. I quote it from *Pravda* for the second of June:

"On May 23 the offices of the National Liberation Committee of Carinthia at Tselovitse were surrounded by British troops and all members of the committee in attendance were arrested and taken no one knows where. Meetings are prohibited throughout Carinthia. In Tselovitse, Belyake and other cities armed Ustachi, followers of Nedich, and S.S. troops wearing English distinguishing pins on their uniforms, openly promenade through the cities. Mass raids are conducted in search for leaders and participants of the underground movement. People ask: what is about to happen? When, finally, will come the end of this terror?"

There is Italy. All Russian newspapers reported the detention of Togliatti and Nenni, Italian Communist and Socialist Party leaders during their visit to Northern Italy. These men were detained, the Soviet press reported, citing Reuters, because they addressed mass meetings of democratic groupings in Milan and elsewhere.

There is Syria. Here the Russian man-in-the-street is frankly puzzled.

Poland

And then of course there's Poland. The Russians are convinced, and by the way, most observers share that opinion, that the Warsaw government represented the majority opinion in Poland if for no other reason than the fact that the average healthy-minded Pole knows that a Poland hostile to Russia simply cannot exist in view of the present circumstances. There is of course another consideration that often seems to escape observers abroad if one is to judge by the newspapers, and that is that it is most profitable for the Poles to be friendly to Russia with her inexhaustible market and her proven ability to protect Poland. Proof of ability is better than promise. Few Poles live in Poland who do not understand this. To the average Russian a democratic Pole is one who lives in his own land, who works for the benefit of the country, who lives in friendship with Russia and the Allies, who keeps a weather eye cocker for further German intrigue, and who honestly and earnestly fights against the sad Polish tradition of never learning from experience.

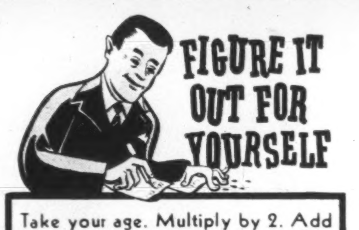


FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF

Take your age. Multiply by 2. Add 5. Multiply by 50. Subtract 365. Add the loose change in your pocket under a dollar. Add 115. The first two figures in the result are your age — the last two are the same as the change in your pocket.

And . . . you will also get the right answer to your stationery problems when you buy

EXCLUSIVE LINEN-SNOWDROP VELLUM

Ripppletone STATIONERY - Tasty "Safety Seal" Envelopes

NATIONAL

PAPER GOODS LIMITED

Hamilton, Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal, and Vancouver

Me? To be king of Salvadoro?
Nope . . . just got this brand-new Toro!

TORO
POWER MOWERS
TORO MANUFACTURING CORP'N, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Some of the "ills that flesh is heir to"

Insurance Companies strive constantly to eliminate the causes of fires and accidents of all kinds. Through this work they not only serve the insured but also help to keep intact the business establishments, the homes and the very individuals who make up our country's assets and who are so vital to our war effort.

In spite of all precautions, however, fires and accidents inevitably occur and it is then the value of insurance manifests itself in the most practical way to those who have been foresighted enough to "invest" in its protection.

Be sure you are fully protected. Discuss your insurance requirements with your agent or broker and get his view.

GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.

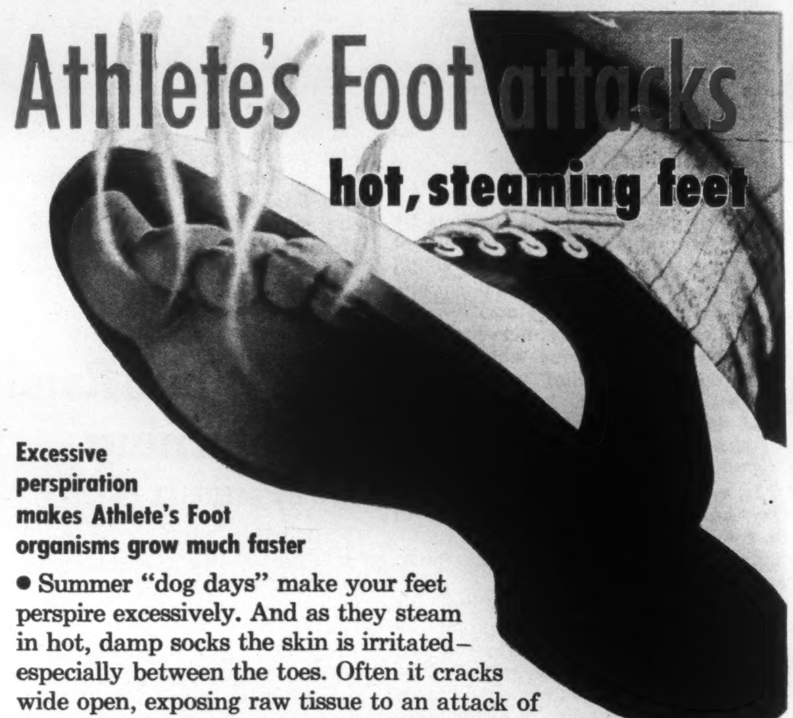
ROCHESTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY

Great American
and Associated
Insurance Companies
New York

AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

GREAT AMERICAN INDEMNITY CO.

J. H. HARVEY, MANAGER - 465 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL
BRANCH OFFICES IN TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

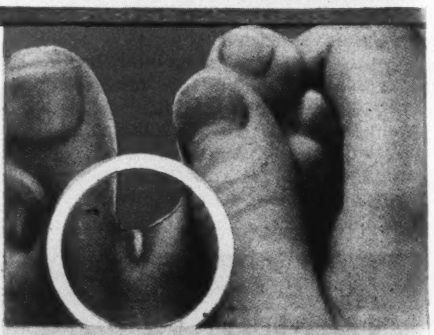

Athlete's Foot attacks hot, steaming feet

Excessive perspiration makes Athlete's Foot organisms grow much faster

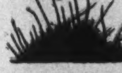
● Summer "dog days" make your feet perspire excessively. And as they steam in hot, damp socks the skin is irritated—especially between the toes. Often it cracks wide open, exposing raw tissue to an attack of that painful skin disease called Athlete's Foot!

Cracks between your toes warn of danger

● The Athlete's Foot organisms grow faster when they feed on extra perspiration and dead skin. When the skin between your toes cracks open they get under the skin and spread beneath the tissues. Your toes redden and itch. Skin flakes off in dull white patches. Athlete's Foot has taken hold!



Absorbine Jr. kills Athlete's Foot organisms on contact!



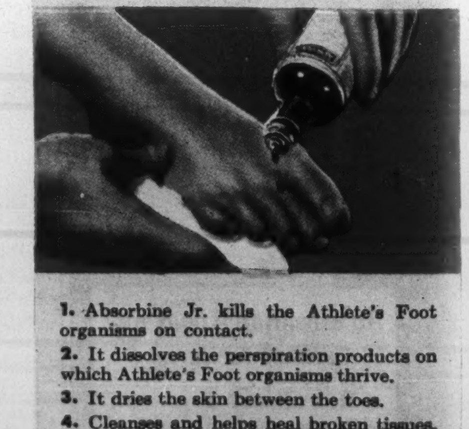
Photomicrograph of Athlete's Foot organisms. This parasitic plant life burrows under the tissues, attacks delicate nerve endings.

Photomicrograph showing that Absorbine Jr. kills Athlete's Foot organisms on contact—they can't grow and cause you pain.

Drench those open cracks at once

● Don't take chances. At the first sign of a crack between the toes, drench the entire foot with Absorbine Jr. full strength, night and morning. . . . At all druggists, $1.25 a bottle.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal, P.Q.



1. Absorbine Jr. kills the Athlete's Foot organisms on contact.
2. It dissolves the perspiration products on which Athlete's Foot organisms thrive.
3. It dries the skin between the toes.
4. Cleanses and helps heal broken tissues.
5. Relieves itching, pain of Athlete's Foot.

Guard against reinfection. Boil socks 15 minutes. Disinfect shoes. In advanced cases consult your doctor in addition to using Absorbine Jr.

Absorbine Jr.

Premiers' Conference Has Many Problems

By MAXWELL COHEN

The present constitutional position gives many of the provinces great regional and political responsibilties without the means to achieve a really coordinated policy; while the Dominion has the task of overall social-economic policy-making without the authority to translate policy into the details of local executive action.

The most difficult work of the Conference will be to resolve that constitutional dilemma.

BROADLY speaking, the agenda of the Dominion-Provincial Conference to be held on August 7 next, can be summarized in two questions—who gets what; and who does what? Yet while the Conference may first be concerned with tax policy and the allocations of tax revenues among the Dominion and the provinces, its most detailed work must be to re-examine, case by case, the long-standing conflicts of jurisdiction between local and central Government. For these conflicts have, through the decisions of the Judicial Committee and our own Supreme Court, transformed the workable Federalism that the Fathers of Confederation had in mind, into a series of quite rigid, non-functional patterns of power heavily weighted, for many of the most important activities of the state, on the side of local authority. Hence the jurisdictional problem will require a frank survey, by all the governments, both as to what administrative powers seem to be federally necessary for the duration of the war and a reasonable period thereafter, and what governmental tasks, in the longer period of peace, seem functionally and practically to fall to local or central power.

To clearly see the jurisdictional problem it is necessary first to estimate the present and pending Constitutional position. The following is a summary of what seems to be the status of the wartime powers, as well as the main non-war subjects, requiring jurisdictional reconsideration:

Matters of Civil Rights

War Powers normally matters of "Property and Civil Rights" in the Province, but exercised now by the Federal Government under a doctrine of "Emergency Powers" and subject to progressive qualifications and elimination at the discretion of the Courts when hostilities (Japan) end:

1. Price Control: Clearly provincial (the two basic decisions on this and the many other wartime powers are the Board of Commerce Case (1922) and the Ft. Frances Pulp & Paper Case (1923).
2. Wage and Salary Ceilings: Clearly provincial, except, perhaps, where contractors are engaged in public works for the Federal Government, and here probably a kind of ceiling could be maintained contractually, although some courts might question the motives if the bulk of public construction after the war, in a given province, happens to be Federal.
3. The Movement and Control of Labor Supply within Canada: The Federal Government has no peacetime non-emergency power here.
4. Collective Bargaining, Conciliation of Disputes: Clearly provincial except where in peacetime the industry is subject to the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.
5. **Rationing of Industrial Stocks or Consumers' Goods: Clearly only provincial.**
6. **Production Controls: There is no peacetime non-emergency power in the Federal Government to regulate industrial or agricultural production as such.**
7. **Rentals: Clearly provincial.**
8. Planned Exploitation of Natural Resources: Provincial now but perhaps with some modifications due to Foreign Exchange and capital control and the possible direction of such capital uses to given investments in specific resources.
9. Wages, Hours, Standards, Ages of Work and Working Conditions: Clearly provincial except where the employment is upon Federal works.
10. Treaty-Making Powers with authority to enact implementing Legislation having intra-Section 92 consequences.

War Controls for which authority exists in the non-emergency peacetime federal powers:

1. Foreign Exchange Control:
2. Export and Import Licences, Quotas and other similar controls:
3. Taxation: Complete power in the Federal Government over all forms of direct and indirect taxes.

Status of important non-war subjects now requiring administrative and constitutional re-examination:

1. Health and Welfare: Provincial.
2. Social Insurances: Provincial (except Unemployment Insurance based on a specific amendment to B.N.A. Act).
3. Relief, Unemployment and others: Provincial administration; perhaps aspects of concurrent jurisdiction would be lawful.
4. Family Allowances: The payment may properly be federal but the administration and supervision under Section 5 seems *ultra vires.*

Labor All Provincial

5. Labor Legislation (collective bargaining, conciliation, wages, hour, working conditions, minimum ages): All provincial, although the age limit might properly be treated as a matter of criminal law and therefore within federal jurisdiction.
6. Cartels, Monopolies, Industrial concentration and combinations, Prevention of competition, etc.: "Criminal" and therefore federal in its "conspiracy" and "restraint of trade" aspects as set out in Section 498 of the Criminal Code and the Combines Investigation Act; but there is no federal power to enjoin corporate conduct or to regulate specific business activity and methods.
7. Housing: Provincial, with authority to set up financing arrangements in the Federal Government.
8. Natural Resources: Provincial, except interprovincial waterways, national parks and other minor qualifications.
9. Marketing legislation: Provincial (except setting of standards and the inspection thereof).
10. Transportation: Federal for all interprovincial and water transport (Interprovincial railways and Air Transport) but provincial for buses, taxis, and intra-provincial railways.
11. Education: Clearly provincial except for federal power to intervene on behalf of minorities.
12. Immigration: Federal in its admission or exclusion but provincial control over land use and settlement.
13. Marketing of Securities: Provincial except for the limited and difficult application of the Criminal Code.
14. Insurance: Mostly provincial with some limited federal powers but with insurance contracts compelled to conform to provincial law.

The list is, of course, not exhaustive, but it does by implication, point to the great administrative difficulties, with many of the major issues of domestic public policy, that now are facing all the responsible authorities.

There are, however, at least five major approaches that may be made to these jurisdictional problems:

(a) Constitutional Amendment: that is, the specific introduction into the language of Section 91 of the B.N.A. Act of provisions vesting authority over specific matters such as prices, wages, supply, labor, collective bargaining, and marketing etc. within the competence of the Federal Parliament, for either all purposes or under certain specified national emergency conditions, other than "war."

(b) Delegation of Power among the Members of Confederation: This too, would require specific constitutional amendment permitting the province to delegate authority now included in Section 92 or believed to be vested in the provinces on the basis of existing case law, with similar authority in the federal government affecting its specific powers under Section 91.

Concurrent Jurisdiction

(c) Concurrent Jurisdiction: There are some functions about which the Dominion and the provinces may exercise concurrent or overlapping jurisdiction. As matters now stand, the concurrent jurisdiction principle requires clarification by the Courts or a constitutional amendment. Temperance legislation is a good example of the history of the method.

(d) Administrative Collaboration: This is the device that would accept the present general constitutional position and would not try to attack it by the often politically difficult process of amendment. Rather the method seeks to work out comprehensive schemes for such matters as health, welfare, educational standards, social insurances, labor laws, with the Dominion and provinces collaborating on all the details and agreeing to the basic legislation but with the actual legislation and administration left to the provinces under very strong technical and policy leadership by the Dominion.

(e) Judicial Interpretation: This method would seek to improve the whole constitutional process by encouraging the courts, particularly the Privy Council and the Supreme Court of Canada, to take a more dynamic view of the federal problems and their power implications. It would mean obtaining more liberal, and social-economic, data-buttressed interpretations of such phrases as "Peace, Order and Good Government", "Trade and Commerce" and "Criminal Law" in Section 91, and a narrower or more specialized view of "Property and Civil Rights" in Section 92.

The method assumes that the "constitution" largely is what the judges say it is, and that whatever the amendments, judicial interpretation can emasculate such provisions unless it follows the main trends in current social thinking about the functions of government in general and the nature of a workable federalism that must assume those functions. The method also requires and believes possible the education of the Canadian judiciary to a new approach to constitutional problems particularly with respect to power and function in the context of Federation. It takes as its best guide the experience of the United States since 1933 when the social needs of the period found technical reflection in a sharply changed judicial approach, on every level of the federal courts, to many of the great current issues of public law.

A certain minimum of amendment is, however, absolutely necessary. If the Conference can agree on a broad amendment granting federal jurisdiction over a wide variety of economic activities, where there is a "national emergency" other than war, as well as an amendment permitting federal control over social and economic matters clearly "affecting" more than one province, it will have made a basic and lasting contribution. But the time is ripe and the needs urgent for just such an achievement. After that, the future of federalism will depend upon the continuing quality of administrative and judicial statesmanship.

ARE YOU PLANNING TO USE

MOVIES...

SLIDE FILMS...

OR, MORE PROBABLY, BOTH?

TRANSMITTING IDEAS . . . skills . . . and knowledge to large numbers of people, clearly, uniformly, and quickly, is a problem common to both war and peace. And the war-proved answer—films, for maximum effectiveness—will definitely carry over into postwar business. . . .

You will use films for sales training, demonstration, publicizing, and selling—and will want them to reflect the war-stimulated advances in film application, preparation, production, distribution, and even projection.

Call on your commercial producer. He has been making war films night and day . . . has been in on their military and industrial development . . . and knows what films can do. He knows whether your problems call for movies or slide films—sound . . . or color. Although he is probably still up to his ears in war film production (and film stock itself is still tight) he can help you get started. And having some of your planning, preparation, and paper work under way now may save you important time later.

Set up that meeting with your sales and advertising people and your producer now. It's not a bit too soon. Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto 9, Ontario.

PHOTO VISUALS

Demonstrate . . . Train . . . Dramatize . . . Sell

Kodak

THE WEEK IN RADIO

"The Johnny Home Show" Treats Problems With Lighter Touch

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

TWO Canadian sergeants, home from the war, have been commissioned by the C. B. C. to write 52 half hour broadcasts on what happens to Johnny Soldier from the time he doffs his uniform to the day that he feels inside him that he is again a civilian.

The sergeants are Frank Shuster and Johnny Wayne, no strangers to Canadian radio. Since they were last heard on the Canadian network with the original "Army Show" they have been overseas with the many army shows that travelled throughout Britain, Holland, France, Italy and now Germany.

They call their show "The Johnny Home Show". The hero is called Johnny Home. Jack Fuller, a radio announcer who has a long and creditable career of acting behind him, plays the leading role, with Bud Knapp as his side-kick. Grace Webster plays Johnny's mother, and Frank Peddie his father. Alice Hill is Johnny's girl friend, and Tommy Tweed is cast as "Uncle Henry, who rarely comes up out of the cellar". He's an inventor of sorts.

If the other 51 broadcasts are as good as the first, I think Canadians are in for a real treat. The show is humorous. Shuster and Wayne are good writers. They have a fine sense of comedy. In each broadcast they are trying to deal with one problem the returning soldier will have to face. But unlike most broadcasts, "The Johnny Home Show" will treat these problems lightly.

J. Frank Willis is producer of the series. Samuel Hersenhoren is directing the orchestra. The Jack Allison ensemble sings.

I LIKE the homey feeling of Bernard Braden's "Hometown" series on the Dominion network on Monday nights. Here is something truly Canadian. Something without unnecessary "social significance." Entertainment of a mild and kind nature.

Watch Braden. He is one of Canada's bright young radio personalities. A mere boy, he has not only acted in some of the finest radio productions heard on the national network, but he has written not a few of them himself.

Like most of the artists who have reached the top in Canadian radio, Braden started at the bottom. As a singer he made his debut in radio in Vancouver. Then he was given an announcing job—I do not know if there was any significance in the change of job. Dick Diespecker and Andrew Allan were on the west coast at the time and naturally there were many dramatic productions on the air. Braden got a chance. He showed his natural talent for acting.

"Comrades in Arms" has used him often. "Stage '44" and "Stage '45" have featured him time after time. Alan Young used him as a foil. The Wednesday night Buckingham show, and the Friday night Purity Flour show kept him busy last winter. A brief dramatic episode on the Coca Cola program gave him a chance to show he could direct as well as act and write.

Now keep an eye on him on the Dominion network on Monday nights, for this likeable young man will go a long way, or I miss my guess.

ANOTHER Canadian radio artist worth watching is Isadore Sherman, of Toronto. Sometimes Isadore is known as "Paul", through a part he played in "The Children's Scrapbook". But Isadore is not really an actor. He is a violinist-who-wants-to-become-conductor. I have observed him with increasing interest over the past 20 years. He can be found in the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. He played with the original Wrigley broadcast, and with the Neilson show, years ago. He played under Percy Faith and Geoffrey Waddington. He was, if I am not mistaken, in Reginald Stewart's orchestra. Of recent years he has been playing violin with Samuel Hersenhoren's orchestra in the top broadcasts of the network.

But Isadore "sometimes-called-Paul" dreams of being Canada's leading orchestra conductor. He dreams of Carnegie Hall. His dreams are getting better all the time, because last winter The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. commissioned him to conduct an orchestra three nights a week. And the C. B. C. also recognized his talents as a conductor by giving him top place in "Latin American Serenade" Sunday nights. But now—and whisper it, for it is not officially out yet—Sherman has been named conductor of a 45-piece orchestra for a new broadcast to be sponsored by Northern Electric Co., scheduled for October.

Every now and then Sherman runs over to New York. He listens to broadcasts there and picks up music for his" Latin American Serenade" show. Just back from Manhattan he told me: "We in Canada should be proud of our radio shows: Many of our shows are better quality than those produced in United States. We have amazing talent here in Canada. I am constantly amazed at our modesty."

He talked about his "Latin American Serenade", and marvelled that musicians who had never been outside Ontario, and hadn't the foggiest idea of life in Latin America, could "get the feel" of the music in their blood. "Such wonderful boys I have in my group", he said. "They are remarkable". Sherman says the music is "absolutely authentic".

Sherman is one of radio's most handsome men. When he was guest artist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall last season, the audience's eyes opened when he strode out on to the stage. He is over six feet tall. His hair is black and bushy. He carries himself with dignity. He holds his violin like a master. There are few men in Canadian radio today who take themselves or their music as seriously as this young man.

AND now for briefer notes: Lou Snider has proven that a radio broadcast need be no longer than five minutes to be good. . .every night after the 11 p.m. news on CFRB Lou does a five-minute piano program. . .Gordon Sinclair, with his "Travel Adventures" and his "Headliners" also proved that five-minute programs can be good. . . Elmer Davis, when he was on the 8.55 p.m. news spot, was recognized as the best newsman on the radio, and he packed all the news worth knowing about into five minutes. . .listeners are liking the new "Parade of Songs", sponsored by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. on Monday nights. . . R. S. Lambert, supervisor of education broadcasts for the C.B.C., has recently returned from Columbus, Ohio, where he spoke at the first Frequency Modulation Education Radio Workshop. . .Now he has gone on to Queen's University to speak at the Radio Institute there. . .I found Fletcher Markle's second show "Here's Harry" nothing worth writing home about. . .but he will doubtless produce many fine shows in his "Radio Folio" series Sunday nights. . . orchestra leader Harry James may give up conducting and go in for organizing bands. . .Danny Kaye may go overseas. . .Hildegarde must undergo an operation, and won't go overseas. . . "March of Time" is slated to go off the air. . .Rudy Vallee is setting up a music firm. . .Phil Harris in Kay Kyser's place is more entertaining to listeners than Kyser ever was, they say.

HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM

Nervous and mental conditions which interfere with normal, healthy living are treated by the most modern methods, including electric shock.

Each patient receives the personal attention of experienced kindly physicians, nurses and therapists.

Physicians are cordially invited to visit Homewood and observe the methods of treatment and inspect the commodious, comfortable buildings, situated amid 75 beautifully landscaped acres. Rates are moderate.

Write for illustrated booklet to
F. H. C. BAUGH, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Homewood
Sanitarium of Guelph Ontario Limited

Meisterschaft
COLLEGE
Shortest and Surest Method
JUNIOR and SENIOR MATRICULATION
Make Early Application For Fall
SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS JULY 9
2 ST. CLAIR AVENUE EAST . . . . TORONTO, CANADA

IT'S Summer
IN... OLD QUEBEC

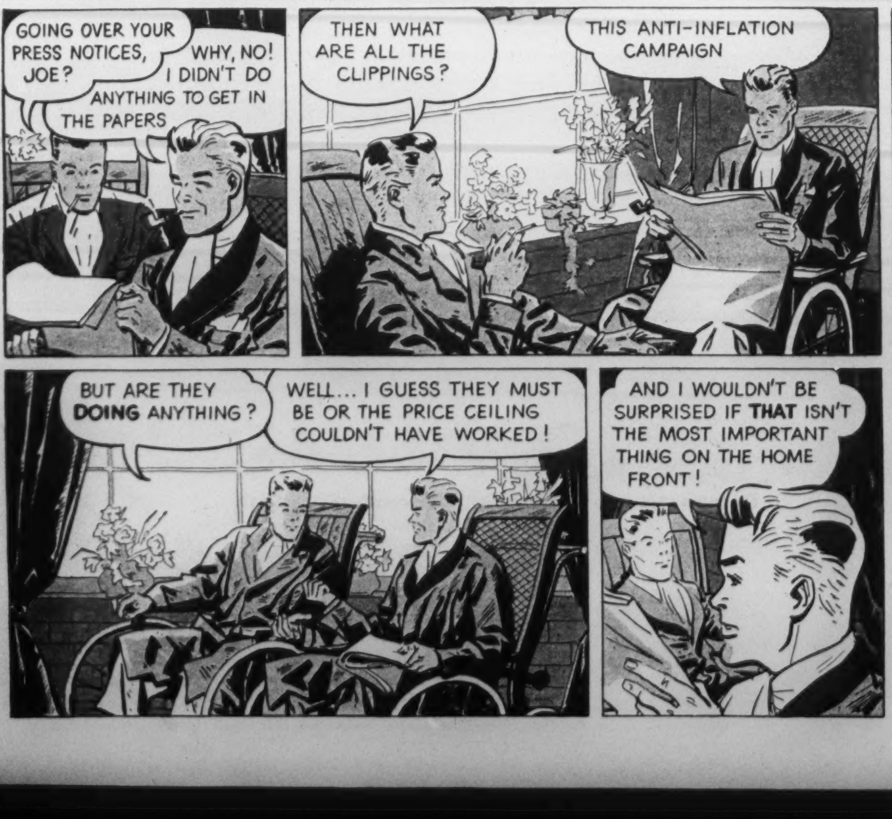
SUMMER is a delightful season in old Quebec. Days are warm . . . nights cool. And whether your visit be long or short—on business or pleasure—a traditional welcome awaits you at the baronial, never overcrowded Chateau Frontenac, meeting place of world leaders.

Nearby are delightful little shops . . . narrow, old-world streets . . . the famous citadel . . . historic landmarks. And, within easy distance, there's golf, fishing, the celebrated shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré . . . spectacular Montmorency Falls . . . quaint Isle of Orleans.

Many rooms have river views. Meals are delicious . . . rates moderate. For reservations write Hotel Manager.

Chateau Frontenac
IN OLD QUEBEC

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ? By Ti-Jos


GOING OVER YOUR PRESS NOTICES, JOE?
WHY, NO! I DIDN'T DO ANYTHING TO GET IN THE PAPERS
THEN WHAT ARE ALL THE CLIPPINGS?
THIS ANTI-INFLATION CAMPAIGN
OH, THOSE ADS! D'YOU THINK PEOPLE READ 'EM?
SURE! EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT KEEPING PRICES DOWN!
BUT ARE THEY DOING ANYTHING?
WELL... I GUESS THEY MUST BE OR THE PRICE CEILING COULDN'T HAVE WORKED!
AND I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED IF THAT ISN'T THE MOST IMPORTANT THING ON THE HOME FRONT!

IN OUR HANDS!

It's little things that hold the ceiling—carefulness in everyday living. If we are to avoid inflation, every one of us must play fair. So let's all pledge ourselves to keep down living costs . . . Buy only what we need . . . Observe the ceiling . . . Save for the future of a happy and prosperous land!

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

WORLD OF WOMEN

Pageantry of Royal Household Restored by Lord Chamberlain

By ARTHUR NETTLETON

London.

TO a certain 68-years-old member of the House of Lords, the end of the war in Europe has brought the beginning of a considerable increase in his activities, rather than a relaxation of his duties. He is the Earl of Clarendon, right-hand man of the King.

As Lord Chamberlain, he has the responsibility of restoring the pageantry which in normal times surrounds the Throne. Nearly all that colorful aspect of the royal household went into the back-ground in September, 1939. Khaki and blue was substituted largely for the royal scarlet; courts were suspended; levees at St. James' Palace were crossed off the royal calendar; and the number of Buckingham Palace social events was drastically reduced. The war-time investitures have been largely Army, Navy, and Air Force affairs.

Though the full resumption of the various traditional regal activities must necessarily await the end of the Far Eastern war, their reintroduction will entail much planning and other preliminary work. Hence the need for the Lord Chamberlain and his staff already to look ahead.

Debutantes In Waiting

Among the court officers, Lord Clarendon holds the paramount position. He is in charge of the royal households, and looks after a wide variety of details connected with the running of the royal palaces and the ceremonies which take place there.

It is to him that application must be made by any lady in the realm who wishes to sponsor a debutante. He satisfies himself whether the prospective sponsor is entitled to act as such, and he has the duty of investigating the credentials of hopeful "debs". From his office are dispatched the invitations to courts, levees, and similar functions, and he and his staff advise about any problems which arise, such as the correct attire.

Courts having been in abeyance throughout the war, there is already a waiting-list long enough to give the Lord Chamberlain a headache. In pre-war days, about four courts were held each year, including one in Scotland. But this number will almost certainly have to be increased as soon as conditions are more normal, if the arrears of waiting debutantes are to be worked off. The number of ladies presented on each occasion will also have to be stepped up.

One of the biggest and most important jobs ahead of the Lord Chamberlain (who is not to be confused with the Lord *Great* Chamberlain, quite a different officer) will be to organize the State Banquet which will mark the real end of the war. The magnitude of such an event demands that provisional preparations, at least, be made a long time in advance.

Lord Chamberlain's job entails an extremely wide knowledge of people and affairs, it demands infinite tact, and it calls for a complete understanding of the rules of precedence. Particularly when foreign notabilities are concerned it is not always easy to avoid friction. Foreign etiquette and precedence are rocks on which the best-planned function may founder, yet such mishaps must never be allowed to mar a royal ceremony.

Attached to the Lord Chamberlain's department are the equerries and gentlemen-at-arms, who take charge of visitors attending royal affairs. These members of the staff, whose colorful gold-braided uniforms in normal times increase the effect of pageantry, are responsible for guests' welfare, and they marshal debutantes at courts. During the last six years, the King's "men-of-all-work", as they have aptly been called, have taken charge of heroes summoned to Buckingham Palace to be decorated by His Majesty.

Gentlemen-At-Arms

The salary of the gentlemen-at-arms is by no means princely, running to only £200 a year. Out of that sum, moreover, they have to buy their own uniforms. But upon their tact and easy manner depends much of the smooth running of royal events. In choosing applicants for these posts, the Lord Chamberlain usually selects retired Army or Navy officers.

In addition to organizing investitures for war heroes, the King's right-hand man is responsible for drawing up the ordinary Honors lists. He has the delicate duty of considering the claims of individuals whose names are put forward for knighthoods and other honors. So judiciously are the investigations carried out, that it is not at all unusual for a nominee to be unaware of his nomination until he receives official intimation of the distinction he is to receive.

Some of the duties and privileges of the Lord Chamberlain are still less widely known. He has the right to conduct the Sovereign to and from the royal carriage on important occasions, and he grants royal warrants to traders who supply the needs of the royal households. Such warrants entitle the holder to display the royal coat-of-arms on a plaque, together with the words "By Appointment to H. M. the King".

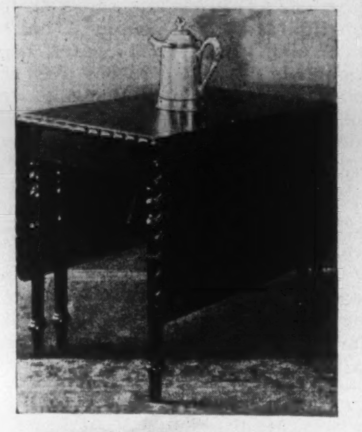
Some of these appointments lapsed temporarily as a result of war-time rationing, but they will be revived as soon as conditions permit. The Lord Chamberlain's list of royal warrant holder is ordinarily a very lengthy one, and is not composed only of traders supplying foodstuffs and household goods. It includes a firework manufacturer, a theatre ticket agency, a taxidermist, and representatives of many other trades and professions. The Lord Chamberlain also licences theatres in royal boroughs, over the plays to be presented in theatres throughout the country.

Salary Well Earned

Among the applicants with which his department is concerned is that of the official guides who conduct the public round some of the royal palaces. Windsor Castle, for example, ordinarily has its Showers of State Apartments appointed by the Lord Chamberlain. Although such public access is necessarily denied in time of war, when the privilege is restored there will be another duty thus devolving upon him.

We have had Lord Chamberlains for 600 years, though many of the duties described are not quite as old as that. Until 1924, the office changed with the government but since that it has been non-political. It was the continually increasing onus of the post which prompted this step, 21 years ago. Experience had begun to show that the office ought to be a permanent one free from political ties.

Today, the £2,000 a year which goes with the post is well-earned. The resumption of royal pageantry will make this truer than ever.



Drop Leaf Table

THIS attractive drop leaf table, available in solid mahogany or walnut, would show to advantage in any room.

Suitable for small dining rooms and apartments, it will accommodate six people comfortably.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED
Designers and makers of fine furniture
647-649 Yonge Street, Toronto
EST. 1883

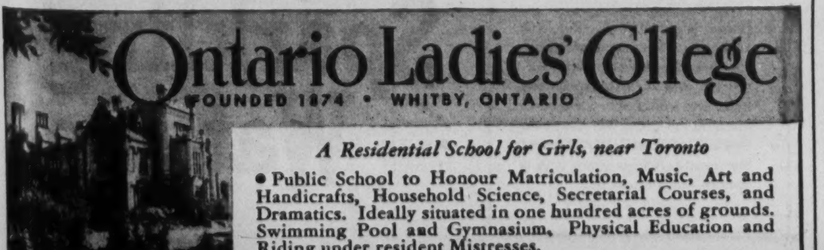
BRANKSOME HALL
A Residential and Day School for Girls
10 ELM AVENUE, TORONTO
Junior and Honour Matriculation
also
Nursery, Kindergarten and Junior School—Art—Music—Household Economics—Secretarial Course—Swimming Pool—Skiing at School Farm
School re-opens Wed. Sept. 12th
For illustrated calendar write the Principal
MISS EDITH M. READ, M.A., LL.D.

OVENDEN
SCHOOL for GIRLS
BARRIE - Ontario
(RESIDENT PUPILS ONLY)
Preparation for the Universities—music — art — handicrafts — dramatics — domestic science—riding summer and winter sports. Fullest development of personality and individual abilities.
For prospectus apply to the principals.

Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST. WEST Kingsdale 1293
GOLD MEDALIST DIPLOMIST

ADA MACKENZIE
BRITISH IMPORTS
SUITS . . . . SWEATERS
TOPCOATS
22 BLOOR ST. W. — 1 ADELAIDE ST. W.
TORONTO

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
The Cream to protect the skin before the long, hard game. No worry about sunburn or shiny skin.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan



Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO
A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto
• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses, and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming Pool and Gymnasium, Physical Education and Riding under resident Mistresses.
CALENDAR ON REQUEST
REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., Principal 170

Sleek
ELIZABETH ARDEN

Elizabeth Arden
IT'S CHIC TO USE SLEEK
FOR IMMACULATE ARMS AND LEGS
Sleek is the Elizabeth Arden answer to all old-fashioned ways of dispatching unwanted hair. First, it's an exquisite, sweet-scented cream you'll love to use. Second, it gives you perfectly sleek arms and legs in a few minutes. Simply smooth it on—relax for 10 to 15 minutes—remove with warm water and then rub on Elizabeth Arden Hand-O-Tonik.
SLEEK—.85
HAND-O-TONIK—1.25 and 2.25
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
and at Smartest Shops in Every Town

HARD DAY?
There's Quick Comfort
in a cup of TENDER LEAF TEA

TENDER LEAF TEA
TENDER LEAF TEA
Superior Quality

Blended and packed in Canada
At your grocer's in convenient size packages... also in improved FILTER tea balls.

Trafalgar School for Girls
Boarding and Day School
Courses to University entrance — with special departments in music, languages and art.
Trafalgar school is in a healthful and beautiful situation on the slope of Mount Royal with skating, tennis and gymnasium on the grounds.
For full information write to the principal.
Miss Joan M. V. Foster—M.A., Ph.D.
(McGill, Oxford and Bryn Mawr)
Trafalgar School
3495 Simpson Street
Montreal
Estb'd 1887
Affiliated with
McGill University

CONCERNING FOOD

Canning Won't Wait for a Nice Long Vacation in the Country

By JANET MARCH

"SO you're back again to have a nice long holiday," said the farmer's wife on the next farm when we bicycled in to ask for eggs.

"Yes" said the eldest March. "Isn't it lovely? Labor Day seems ages off. Do you know where Jack is? We want to ask him where the deepest hole for swimming in the creek is this year."

"Jack's on the tractor in the back field. Mind the gander and the bull as you go through the farmyard. I think Billy is out this morning getting a little air—but then you know how to dodge round him as well as I do. How they've grown," she added as they disappeared bumping on their bikes over the farm lane, intent on their search for the oracle Jack who is the authority on everything from woodchucks' family habits to where to find the best raspberries.

"They have and so have their appetites and I must get home and start dinner," I said.

"Well, it's certainly nice to see your lights going nights over there. I hope you get a good rest on your vacation after the city. That place always wears me out."

Race Against Time

I don't know who invented the idea that the combination cook, gardener, chauffeur, handyman and shopper of a summer cottage is going to have a good rest. In town the hands of the clock race round, but in the country the fight against time is a completely losing battle from eight in the morning till darkness falls. The pigweed in the carrots, higher stakes for the sweet peas this damp year, the cabbages and roses to be sprayed, the neighbors' sheep to be chased out of the orchard, the shopping to do in town—"Just get me a box of Kleenex, two chocolate bars and a film." "Nothing doing, you can come and do your own treasure hunting. I have to line up a piece of meat."—these are just a few of the things to be knocked off by noon.

Then at short intervals there are meals to be got. It's marvellous to be able to pick the peas for dinner off your own vines, and to fight it out with the birds as to who is going to enjoy cherry pie—the robin's young or yours—but when you serve fresh vegetables and fruit you have to prepare twice as much as you do of foods further from the places where they grow.

The pile of fresh novels on the sitting room table gathers dust, the unread magazines pile up, the daily paper falls from your nerveless hand as you are skipping through the headlines in bed at night, but you are still officially supposed to be enjoying a nice rest in the country.

Somewhere, somehow, in between wringing out bathing suits, sewing on buttons, un-snarling fishing lines and digging for worms, you have to can. This year above all others when Canada must do her share in feeding a starving world we all must do all we can to help solve the food problem. Most women know a good deal about canning after five years of war, and of course a lot of us old hands always canned certain things way back when the shelves of the grocer bulged with cherries and raspberries and peaches. However good you are at the game you will do well to send to the Consumer Section of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in Ottawa for their booklet, "Wartime Home Canning."

A Useful Guide

This booklet tells you briefly what you need to know—how many quarts of finished fruit you will get from a crate of berries, how to blanch fruit, how to prevent discoloration, how to test sealers for leaks, etc.

If you are canning small fruits you must allow 1½ cups of syrup to a quart, while large fruits take 1½-2 cups. This year with sugar so precious you will probably be making your syrup either "very thin" or "thin." Very thin means 1 cup to 3 cups of water while "thin" means 1 cup of sugar to 2 of water. If you are going to do your canning on a small scale, a bottle or so at a time, 5 tablespoons of sugar to 1 1-3 cups of water makes enough very thin syrup for a quart sealer and 7 tablespoons of sugar to 1¼ cups of water makes a thin syrup.

There's a good deal to be said for canning in small quantities at a time. Sometimes you can't get a lot of fruit, and then too doing a few bottles isn't much of a burden and if you keep at it regularly it's wonderful how your shelves fill up without any of those scalding days when you worked for hours and hours.

Of course you can can without sugar at all and count on your regular ration next winter to sweeten the fruit for you. A lot of people think that sugar is a preservative, but if your fruit is well sealed it will keep perfectly well without a spoonful of sugar in it.

The new school of thought believes that sterilizing bottles is not necessary if they are scrupulously clean; they recommend leaving a little space in the sealer, and also that the bottles should be cooled upright not inverted. Let me suggest from bitter personal experience that you do not trust to wax tops on your jars of jam and jelly if you are going to move the jars from the country to the city. Too often a slight knock loosens the wax, and re-boiled jam is not as good as the first brew.

Every family has some special favorite in the canned fruit line and the March's is canned raspberries which are known by the younger Marchs simply as "juicy berries." Raspberries are easy to do as they mercifully come with no hulls. Just fill the sealers with the fruit making sure that it is all perfectly sound and no mouldy berries are amongst those present. Then pour on the syrup (the proportions for thin syrup are fine for raspberries), nearly fill the sealers, run a knife round the edges to be sure there are no air pockets, screw on the top tight and then loosen it half a turn and immerse in water deep enough to come two inches over the tops of the bottles. Bring to the boil for twenty minutes for quarts, and fifteen for pints. Then take out, tighten the tops and cool.

Unless you are the proud possessor of a pressure cooker you are not recommended to try to preserve vegetables except tomatoes. This is largely because it is necessary to cook peas, beans, carrots, beets and corn for such a long time that most of the vitamins would be dead as doornails.

This soldier is one of thousands removed from prison camps in Germany for care in England. Difficult cases are making surprising recoveries under expert attention.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
MARMALADE

Look for the RED LABEL

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
PURE SEVILLE ORANGE
MARMALADE

Famous for a century, now identified by the world-known RED Label on the One-Pound Jar.

"Buy Bitter — It's Better"

CRACKERS by McCORMICK'S

"I have an appointment to see the doctor," said the young man to the nurse.

"Step in here," she said, handing him an abbreviated garment. "Please strip and put this on."

The young man did so and was ushered in to see the doctor.

"Well, my boy, what's wrong with you?"

"Nothing, sir. I just wondered if you'd be interested in a subscription to this splendid family journal."

MORAL—And there's nothing "wrong" with McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas. They've been tops in Canada for over 80 years.

McCORMICK'S
JERSEY CREAM
SODAS

McCORMICK'S
JERSEY CREAM SODAS

25-45

CANADA'S FAVOURITES FOR OVER 80 YEARS

NOW!
MAKE SPARKLING
Sodas at Home

CANADA DRY
WATER
CLUB SODA

With Canada Dry's SPARKLING WATER—there's practically no end to the variety of delicious, cool summer drinks you can make at home right now!

Real ice cream sodas . . . sparkling fruit-ades with fresh fruit . . . fruit sparklers with canned fruit . . . coolers with soft drink extracrs—all are refreshing and tasty-as-can-be made with SPARKLING WATER. Its famous "PIN POINT CARBONATION" gives these drinks real soda-fountain tang . . . millions of tiny, dancing bubbles to keep them sparkling keenly to the last sip.

Always keep a supply in your refrigerator.

FRUIT SPARKLERS

Pour grape juice over ice cubes in a tall glass. Fill with Canada Dry's SPARKLING WATER. You may enjoy adding a little sugar, or a twist of fresh lime. Serve other prepared fruit juices—loganberry, pineapple, apple—the same way—or use juice from canned fruits!—or fruit extracts!

SPARKLING FRUIT-AIDES
(Lemon, Lime, Orange or Grapefruit)

Lemonade—Juice ½ lemon, 2 tsp. sugar. *Grapefruit-ade*—Juice ½ grapefruit, 2 tsp. sugar. *Limeade*—Juice 1 lime, 2 tsp. sugar. *Orangeade*—Juice 1 orange, 1 tsp. sugar. Add ice cubes, fill with Canada Dry's SPARKLING WATER, stir gently.

ICE CREAM SODAS

Use a big tall glass. Put in 3 tablespoonfuls chocolate syrup (or jam, preserves or fruit extracts) and 3 tablespoonfuls milk. Stir well. Put in ice cream. Then fill the glass with Canada Dry's SPARKLING WATER and stir gently. Add a straw and a spoon—and enjoy it!

Sparkling Drinks

FREE RECIPE LEAFLET!

Easy recipes for delicious summer treats with real soda-fountain tang! Ask your dealer for a copy.

CANADA DRY
Sparkling
Water

Buy all you want . . . the supply is unlimited!

FILM AND THEATRE

Hollywood Turns Its Hindsight On the Plottings of Tokyo

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IF we are to believe the movies, smart American newspaper correspondents have known all about Tokyo's ambitions ever since the days when Pearl Harbor was just a twinkle in Tanaka's eye. Their omniscience goes back even farther than that, taking in the period when the Greater Asiatic Co-Prosperity scheme was in its earliest or spit-ball stage of improvization. In the screen story of Jack London, for instance, Correspondent London (Michael Shea) discovered what the Sons of Heaven were planning as far back as the early nineteen-hundreds and tried to warn his government. If he had been able to interest anybody back home in his exposures Pearl Harbor might never have happened. At any rate that's the screen version.

Apparently James Cagney's sensational disclosure of the infamous Tanaka plan met with the same fate. In "Blood On The Sun," Cagney is the spry and cheeky American correspondent of a Tokyo paper during the Hoover administration. For reasons the film doesn't clarify, the carefully cherished Tanaka plan falls into the hands of a drunken newspaper man, who is promptly murdered by the Japanese secret police. The plan then passes like a hot potato from hand to hand until, ending in the right pair it, presumably, reaches the Intelligence Department in Washington, where it seems to have been left to gather dust until Pearl Harbor.

James Cagney takes the lead in smuggling the plan out of the country, a desperate enterprise which ends in an exhibition match between Cagney and the entire Japanese secret police force. By a combination of judo, wrestling, boxing and just old-fashioned heaving off wharves, Cagney licks them all and finally reaches the American Embassy under a cross fire of Japanese bullets—safely, because it is obvious that a Japanese marksman couldn't, except by accident, hit a barn door at a distance of ten feet.

With all this going on Mr. Cagney manages to find time for a beautiful and mysterious Eurasian (Sylvia Sidney,) who confuses both the plot and the hero by behaving like Madame Chiang Kai-shek at one moment and Tokyo Rose the next. Cagney himself alternates between embracing her and threatening to slap her down, two romantic notes that for Cagney admirers always make beautiful music together.

As an old Cagney admirer I was able to enjoy most of "Blood on the Sun" in spite of its foolish moments. With its routine Japanese villains, its fantastic heroics and its pidgin English dialogue, the film might have been spy melodrama of the familiar pattern, if any star except Cagney had played the leading role. But James Cagney is such a prodigious fellow and so fascinating to watch merely as a spectacle in physical motion that his pictures always take second place to his performance in them. No other actor on the screen has such a talent for transfiguring the second-rate by nothing more than his physical presence.

The Fiery Fleagles

It seems that a member of the Trotter Public Opinion Poll (Fred MacMurray) is despatched to the hill-billy country to check up on the domestic habits of the natives and also on the mysterious disappearance of a Trotter Poll colleague. It isn't long before he encounters the Fleagle family. They are: Ma Fleagle who can flick flies off the farther wall with a bull-whip; her twin sons who make a hobby of murdering (or in their own idiom "splattering") strangers; a half-wit daughter who wanders about singing a little ditty entitled "Flizon Horses", which has everything to do with the plot; Ma's husband, Mr. Johnson, a scientist who experiments with phosphorus; and Grandma Fleagle who is the earliest subject of his investigations and glows in the dark like the Hound of the Baskervilles.

The Fleagles are just about to go to work on Fred MacMurray when the door opens and a beautiful girl steps in, wearing a snap-brimmed hat, smoking a cigar and carrying a gat. It seems she is after $70,000 concealed in the Fleagle home, and that the only clue to its hiding-place is a sampler worked with the legend "Onis nobis, inob kezis". With only this to go on she and Fred MacMurray—On second thought maybe you'd better go and see "Murder, He Says" for yourselves. It's too hot, and what with the flizon horzis and Beezin Komzis—see what I mean—the Fleagles have got me doing it too.

Queen Mary made her first visit to the theatre since her return to London, when she saw "Arsenic and Old Lace" at the Strand Theatre recently. The Queen Mother lived out of town, during the Blitz, except for occasional visits to the capital. She is always received with enthusiasm wherever she goes in London. The picture shows her as she acknowledges audience's greeting.

Catherine Proctor, the well known Canadian actress, is spending her vacation in Toronto. Miss Proctor has an important part in the current American success, "The Late George Apley," a dramatization by George Kaufman of the satiric novel of Boston life by John P. Marquand.

Coward's Romp is Still Cheerful

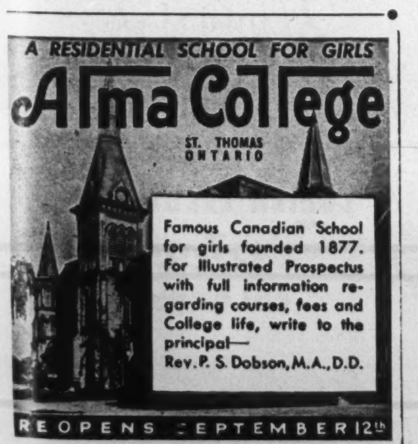
By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

FOR what, on superficial inspection, appears a flimsy structure, Noel Coward's early play, "Hay Fever," has a singularly robust constitution. Nobody who saw it two decades ago assumed that it could live more than a season. But last Monday night when it was revived at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, one found oneself, in company with many others, revelling in its carefree humor more heartily than ever

Its author termed it a "Comedy of Bad Manners"; but practically all his early plays might be so described. In some of them he flouted fundamental morals, but in "Hay Fever" the decalogue suffers no damage. When at the age of 21 (he was born in 1899) he set out to be a dramatist he aimed above all things to be audacious, let the chips fall where they may. In this case he merely flouted the conventions of the "well-made play"; and had fun with the theatrical profession of which he had been a member since childhood.

From the outset he was so adept in the arts of the theatre that serious minded commentators could not help recalling Congreve who wrote "The Old Bachelor" at 23, and Sheridan who penned "The Rivals" at the same age, and reminding the public that the careers of both as playwrights had ended by the time they were 30. However Mr. Coward has shown that he had plenty of tricks up his sleeve to provide him with security in advancing years.

It is a theatrical adage that one strongly drawn character by whom an audience can be continuously entertained, is sufficient to save a play; and that is true of "Hay Fever." The characterization of the retired star, who thinks exclusively through the clichés of the many parts she has acted, is actually one of the most charming and amusing roles in modern comedy. Moreover as acted by Estelle Winwood it has a remarkable sense of reality. In sheer technique and sustained humor there is no comedienne of the day who can surpass her; and hardly one who so thoroughly understands the effective handling of lines. All the other roles in the piece are merely feeders, but under the able direction of Mr. Henderson entirely competent. A newcomer to the organization, Barbara Todd of Montreal, is especially promising.



A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Alma College
ST. THOMAS
ONTARIO

Famous Canadian School for girls founded 1877. For Illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the principal—
Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., D.D.

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12th

MOULTON COLLEGE
ESTABLISHED 1888, TORONTO
Residential and Day School for Girls

GRADE 1 TO UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE
88 Bloor St. East, Near Yonge
Easily Reached by Street Cars
For illustrated brochure
Write or telephone The Principal

LOVELY DRAMA

for a boudoir setting. A petal-pink nightie with a short black lace coat . . . star of Mae Rook's new lingerie collection.

Simpson's

JOAN RIGBY

DRESSES — TWEEDS — SWEATERS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST

TORONTO CANADA

MIDWAY 4969

Vacation
anytime-of-the-month!
NO BELTS
NO PINS
NO PADS
NO ODOR

Be sure to take a supply of Tampax with you

(Slip it in your purse)

Why not insure your vacation against all those belt-and-pin troubles and inconveniences that are so familiar? The *Tampax* form of monthly sanitary protection liberates you completely from belts, pins and external pads, and being worn internally, it can cause no chafing, no odor. Just imagine *those* advantages during hot summer days! You don't even need to use a sanitary deodorant!

WHILE TRAVELING you will appreciate the compactness of these neat, dainty Tampax, made of pure surgical cotton and each compressed into a patented individual applicator. A whole month's supply will slip into a purse . . . Tampax can be changed quickly and disposed of easily and inconspicuously.

WITH VARIOUS COSTUMES you will find Tampax a real comfort and a help to your morale. It causes no bulge or ridge under a sheer evening gown or a 1945 swim suit. You cannot feel Tampax when in place and you can wear it in shower, pool or ocean. Invented by a doctor. Sold at drug and notion counters. Canadian Tampax Corporation Ltd., Brampton, Ont.

3 absorbencies { REGULAR SUPER JUNIOR

Regular
TAMPAX

Accepted for Advertising by the Journal of the American Medical Association

CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LIMITED
Brampton, Ont.

Please send me in plain wrapper a trial package of Tampax. I enclose 10c to cover cost of mailing. Size is checked below.

( ) REGULAR ( ) SUPER ( ) JUNIOR

Name............................ Print plainly

Address............................

City............................Prov........ 45-24D

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Careers: Various Are the Paths to the Field of Journalism

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

This is one of a series of articles on careers for young women which will appear at frequent intervals during the coming weeks. "Saturday Night" believes that at no time has it been of greater importance that young women choose carefully and wisely the place in the world where they can be of greatest service to the community in work that brings them personal satisfaction and happiness. The articles by Miss Lillian D. Millar will give as full and complete information as space permits of the careers under discussion.

SO YOU want to write! You believe that you have a talent and you want to use that talent to earn a living. What can be done about it? No matter how well you write, if you seek fame and fortune as a novelist, a poet or a playwright, you will need to have some other means of support for you are not likely to earn enough to keep you. Even authors of best sellers usually find it necessary to turn to some other form of writing to provide them with an income. Nor can you expect to earn a livelihood as a free lance writer of short stories or of articles for the competition is too great and the market is too limited. But, while you may not be able to earn a living in these fields of writing, you may find a place in the broad sphere of journalism if you have the ability and other qualifications needed for success.

First, of course, you should have imagination and originality and the ability to express your ideas clearly, effectively and in an interesting manner. You must have a sleepless curiosity so that you can become interested in any subject. You must be curious about people, about what they are thinking and feeling and doing. You must be curious about what is going on in the world, about what lies behind events and about their probable results. You must like and understand people.

You need to have excellent health and abundant energy. You must have a capacity for hard work for you often have to work under pressure and at times your hours may be long and irregular. You need plenty of perseverance and determination and unlimited enthusiasm. As you have to work to a deadline you have to compel yourself to write whether or not you are in the mood. The work is not always full of excitement, thrills and glamor. Often you have to work long and hard at tasks which are dull and may even be unpleasant. You must be painstaking and accurate. You cannot afford to slip up on the smallest detail. Behind that simple story in your favorite magazine may lie long hours of research and work.

What training is needed to become a journalist? A broad general education is the basis, with emphasis on history and English (both composition and literature). It is generally conceded that the technical course in journalism should come second to the broader general education. It is important, too, that you should know sources of information so that you will know where you can lay your hands on all information you may need on any subject about which you may be called to write. To know how to type is essential and a knowledge of shorthand may prove very useful as an entering wedge in getting a job or in taking notes. And of course you must read constantly. Read good literature for style. Read biographies to gain a knowledge of human nature. And read all the news all the time for you must know what is going on in the world. Your education as a writer will never end for so long as you write you must read and study.

What They Do

While the background of a broad general education is needed, practical experience or special knowledge of one subject is often the stepping stone to success. If you are a specialist in some one thing you may become indispensable to the publisher who employs you. The dietitian may become food editor of a newspaper or national magazine. The musician may become the music critic. The interior decorator may be given the decorating and home furnishing department of a woman's magazine. The girl with a knowledge of designing or a flair for dressmaking may become the fashion editor.

There are many occupations open to women in which the ability to write well is the basic requirement. Probably the best way to help you find the place which is most suitable to your desires and abilities is to look at the types of jobs which women writers actually fill. To give a bird's eye view of the field, we have made a survey of salaried positions held by 150 of the members of the Canadian Women's Press Club. Classifying these positions into broad groups we find that—

80, or	53%	of the total are with newspapers
31, or	21%	are in advertising or publicity work
30, or	20%	are with various types of magazines or periodicals
5, or	3%	are with publishers of text and educational books
4, or	3%	are radio commentators or script writers
150	100%	

Of the above 80 newspaper women, 37 are on dailies of cities with 100,000 or more population. The other 43 have various positions on small city or town dailies or with their local weekly newspaper. On the basis of the experience of others, you will see that your best chances of entering the journalistic field is to get a job with your local newspaper.

The woman's work on a newspaper is largely confined to women's work, society, women's clubs, fashions, food, advice to the lovelorn, etc. Of the 80 newspaper women in the above survey—

33 work on the woman's pages
14 are reporters
13 are editorial assistants
7 are special correspondents or columnists
7 are society editors
3 conduct the music and drama sections
1 is fashion editor
1 has a page for children
1 is a feature writer

Rose-clustered slipcovers and matching draperies bring indoors the color and freshness of garden flowers. White background of fabric matches woodwork, ceiling and walls. Built-in book shelves and specially designed glass-topped chess table keep one's hobbies close at hand.

"Let's stop here"—
'SALADA'
TEA

FOR A LOVELY LADY
daintily sweet as the Zephyrs of Spring
LUCIEN LELONG'S
Sirôcco
COLOGNE

A dash of fragrant sweetness on her soft, smooth skin—a hint of scented mystery in a refreshing new cologne—Lucien Lelong's SIROCCO—complement of wonderful SIROCCO perfume. Yours in the quaint decanter. Other fragrances: Balalaika, Carefree and Indiscrete.

Prices: **$1.50 - $2.50 - $3.50**

LUCIEN LELONG COLOGNES

Of course the general name given any position may describe only part of the work. Usually there is an outer fringe of extra duties and the newspaper woman need not be surprised at anything in the way of jobs or assignments, especially if she works on a smaller paper. If you are hired as a reporter you may find yourself editing church news or the film reviews. Or you may be asked to take over the lovelorn mail or cover music and drama.

Advertising And Publicity

You will notice that the second largest group of writers in the above survey are those employed in the advertising and publicity field. Advertising writing is concerned with writing copy for paid space in periodicals or with writing radio commercials. It requires not only a gift of words but also training and experience to write the copy for the advertisements you see in newspapers and magazines or to write the commercials for radio programs. Publicity writing is concerned with writing free copy accepted by periodicals or with writing pamphlets or other reading matter intended to educate the public as to the uses or advantages of the product offered or to build good will for the business or organization. For example, the food manufacturer may employ a food specialist who is also a writer. Her duties may include writing for newspapers and magazines on food values, recipes or on processes of food manufacturing. Or she may conduct a radio program to give the housewife advice on cooking, menu planning, etc.

Of the 31 advertising and publicity writers in the survey, eight write advertisements of industrial or business firms, seven do radio work of various types, six are copy writers in advertising departments of large department stores, four write publicity for railways, four are with publicity departments of the government and two are copy writers for advertising agencies.

The third largest group in the survey are the 30 women writers who hold positions on various types of magazines and periodicals. Of these eleven are on women's magazines or on the woman's section of a general magazine. Ten are with trade journals or house organs or with association papers. Nine work on church or religious publications.

These three groups account for 141 or 94% of the positions held by the 150 writers in the survey. Aside from these there are only the five who are employed by publishers of educational and text books and four who are with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as commentators or script writers.

How can you get started? While you are at school or college get all the experience you can. Try to get on the school paper or the college magazine. If possible get some work, no matter what you must take, on the local paper in vacations or for part time during the year. Every publication has its own particular type of story or article and its individual style of writing. Usually, too, it sets a standard length for stories or articles. Study carefully the various publications for which you would like to work, and then write a story or article to fit the requirements of each particular magazine and submit it to the editor. Such freelance writing will not only give you good experience but will show the editors just what you can do.

Marriage need not end your career as a journalist. A United States survey showed that 33% of women journalists are married, a higher percentage than in any other single business or profession. If you do not want to continue a full time position after you marry you might take a part time job or try free lance writing or the novel or the poetry you have in mind.

Mrs. Mattie Rotenberg, of Toronto, winner of the Canadian Women's Press Club Memorial Award, 1945, for the best radio talk given on the Post-war Woman. This is the first year the award has been open to radio.

Edmonton's Street Car Library

By MARION SIMMS

A DISCARDED old Edmonton street car—after 32 years' retirement—today rolls the rails again, this time as a new branch library for outlying districts of the city. So successful has the experiment been it is planned to add other street car libraries for Edmonton's suburbs.

Librarian Hugh C. Gourley of the Edmonton main public library noted, after a survey was made, that there were few book-borrowers among residents of neighborhoods located five or more miles away from the library. His first thought was a bookmobile, but this was not practical because of its large initial expense. Then came the idea of salvaging an old street car. Street Railway Department officials agreed to try it out.

Rushing Business

The car chosen was completely dilapidated, its red paint peeling and faded. Window frames had no glass. Wheels and motor were missing. Carpenters, painters and mechanics went to work.

When the transformation was completed, the car gleamed like new. Rows of bookshelves of natural wood finish were added to the dainty blue and cream-colored interior. Colorful book jackets were placed in the concave section at the top of the car originally used for advertising placards. For Edmonton's zero winter weather, electric heaters were placed below the shelves, to supplement heat from a forced draft hot air system.

With a basic collection of 3500 books, Street Car Branch—as it is known to everyone in Edmonton—does a rushing business. New volumes are constantly added, but half of the selections are always for boy and girl readers. Each person is entitled to borrow two books a week.

Two afternoons a week, at 2 o'clock, the old street car moves jauntily along to its destination five miles away where it is to remain until the motorman returns at 9 p.m. to return it to the car barns.

Wednesday is library day for the north section of the city. Friday belongs to Calder, to the northwest. Four librarians handle the crowds who always welcome the arrival of Street Car Library; three remain for the evening.

Early afternoon hours bring mostly grownups, who like to stay awhile to talk books with librarians and friends. Next come primary grade school children, on the run to be first at the bookshelves.

Often, the youngsters are so eager to start their books they settle themselves on the edge of the sidewalk or nearby rocks to dip into the first chapter before starting home. Older children come during recess periods.

After 4 o'clock, the street car really becomes crowded, every square inch of space jammed as in the days of the car's 5 o'clock rush hour. Evenings, with the car's soft lights making a friendly meeting place in the night, high school students and adults gather.

Most of these book-borrowers never used a library before. They all have one idea now: this is one street car they don't want to miss.

FOR *Beauty*

Here's beauty—for you—from Yardley's famous "Bond Street" series. First there's a face powder that sparkles your complexion with deep and lovely warmth. It is called English Complexion Powder. And then—for memorable eyes—there's "Bond Street" Perfume—regal as royalty, yet as ingenuous as youth.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. QUEEN MARY YARDLEY, LONDON

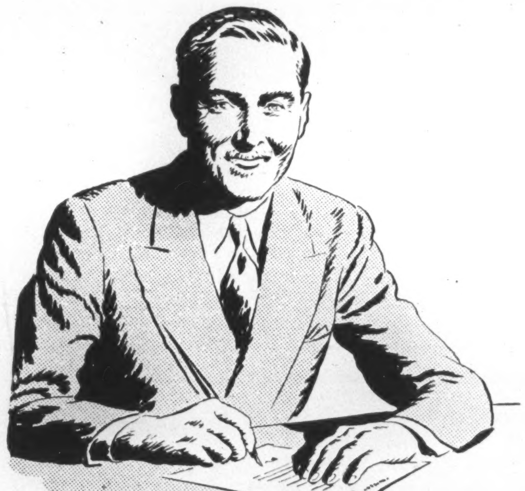
YARDLEY · LONDON · ENGLAND

English Complexion Powder $1.00

"Bond Street" Perfume $2.20 to $7.50

FROM THE "BOND STREET" SERIES

BY *Yardley* OF LONDON



HE'D LIKE TO KNOW YOU *Personally*

The service you receive from your bank is rendered so quietly and efficiently that the human values behind it may not have occurred to you.

SAVINGS TELLER

Think, for instance, of the confidence you rest in your branch bank manager, perhaps without even knowing him well personally. You ought to know him better. By depositing your money in his branch, you made him and his staff the custodians of your account and the transactions relating to it. You hold him in high trust, knowing that your private affairs will be kept private.

You will find your bank manager a trained man who has come up through the ranks, and who will be glad to discuss your financial needs with you and to inform you as to the appropriate service his bank can render.

Should you desire a personal loan to meet some unexpected expense, talk it over with him. You can depend on receiving courteous, understanding and friendly consideration. Small loans are just one of the services your bank provides. You may be surprised to learn of many other services available for your use.

This Advertisement is Sponsored by your Bank

MUSICAL EVENTS

O'Neill Plays Standard Works; The Khachaturian Concerto

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE conductor at last week's Prom concert in Varsity Arena was Charles O'Neill, Mus. Doc. (McGill). With an all-round British training he was in early life both organist and bandmaster. After coming to Canada he was for a time bandmaster of the Quebec Citadel, and organized the Quebec Little Symphony which a decade ago was frequently heard on the national network. For several years he has been a prominent educationist and adjudicator in the United States.

Now, in genial middle age, he is a sound traditionalist; a sincere, efficient baton-wielder, who, it is said, holds that precision is more important than tone. Nevertheless he managed to obtain a firm and sonorous tone from the orchestra and gave effective interpretations of standard works. Interest was added by the first presentation of a Prelude and Fugue from his own pen, which he admits, was inspired by Bach. It is good enough to be worthy of its inspiration; a clean-cut, sparkling work in which the melodic line is well sustained, and a very neat example of good counterpoint.

Bananas are fairly scarce in Canada, but you can "cut your own" in Burma, just as these two Hurricane pilots are doing near their "basha," or hut home on a forward R.A.F. airstrip. The bunch of bananas, as you may notice, grows up, not down.

The number one enjoyed most was his lucid, sincere rendering of Brahms' first important orchestral work, "Variations on a Theme by Haydn" with two of the eight variations omitted. It is a model work of its type; free from the prolixity which is the curse of most sets of variations. In it Brahms permitted absolute freedom to his own individuality while preserving the spirit of Haydn. A rendering of Bizet's "Suite L'Arlesienne, No. 2" was lacking in the sensuous quality this music of the "Midi" demands. But the sterling touch of a well-trained bandmaster was apparent in other works; the haunting initial movement of Beethoven's C minor Symphony; Sibelius' sonorous "Finlandia" and the overture to Rossini's "William Tell". When I was a lad the latter melodious structure was being kicked about in vaudeville theatres. It was so demoded that no symphonic conductor would touch it. The last two decades have changed all that. Rossini has been rapidly coming back to recognition not merely as a great melodist, but a constructive composer of great powers. The overture survives as a reminder that Rossini did compose a "grand" opera that won the admiration of Bellini, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Verdi and even a bitter foe, Berlioz; even though the opera itself was too cumbrous to survive.

Igor Gorin, the Ukrainian lyric baritone invariably draws a great throng to the Proms, and deserves to. His upper tones stir the emotions by their beauty, warmth and certainty of pitch. He brings to the rendering of familiar operatic "stunts", compelling enthusiasm and rare variety of expression. The quality of his English declamation in a man who learned our language as an adult is remarkable.

Rapee's Successor

There has been curiosity as to who would succeed Erno Rapee as musical director of Radio City Music Hall, where he managed to infiltrate popular programs with the abstruse music of men like Mahler. The choice has fallen on Charles Previn, a veteran, who conducted sumptuous productions of musical comedy, in the days when Klaw and Erlanger, the Shuberts, Florenz Zeigfeld and Charles B. Dillingham were lavishing fortunes on that vehicle. Latterly he has been a grand opera conductor at St. Louis and a symphonic conductor at the Hollywood Bowl. He is a graduate of the musical department of Cornell University.

Khachaturian Concerto

Every year in connection with the Summer School of the Toronto Conservatory of Music a series of recitals is given in which teachers and senior students who come from many parts of Canada to brush up, are enabled to hear many unfamiliar works of distinction. Of exceptional interest was a performance by Elie Spivak of a violin concerto by Aram Khachaturian, a Russian-Armenian composer. Mr. Spivak recently played it for the first time in the United States with the Boston "Pops" Orchestra under Arthur Fielder. Last week the orchestral part was magnificently played, in piano transcription, by Leo Barkin. As concertmaster of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Spivak performs a great variety of solo passage work; and the beauty of his tone, and technical authority are well known. But on no previous occasion have I heard him play with such confidence and virtuosic fire. Khachaturian's concerto is so exceptional in brilliance, melodic quality and emotional appeal that it would inspire any interpreter able to deal with its manifest difficulties. It has two sparkling and fervent Allegro movements; and one of the most glorious and enthralling slow movements ever composed for the violin.

There is little doubt but that it will attain a permanent place in the violin repertory. Though many concertos have been composed for that instrument, most have been so padded and machine-made, that the artist seeking engagements with symphony orchestras finds the range of choice limited. I had been told that, by many in Russia, Khachaturian with his unique individuality is deemed the equal of Prokofieff and Shostakovich, and I can well believe it. The composer, though thoroughly modern (born 1903), seems intent on creating beauty; not mere commotion. In contrast with this contemporary work, Mr. Spivak played two classics; Bach's immortal Chaconne for violin alone, and a charming vivacious Sonata by Francesco Veracini. Singularly enough Bach and Veracini were exact contemporaries. Both were born in 1685 (also the year of Handel's birth) and both died in 1750.

Denver Piano Contest

An extended piano contest under the sponsorship of the University of Denver has been in progress at the Colorado capital under the direction of the renowned French pianist, E. Robert Schmitz. Among the five finalists was a Toronto girl, Irene McLelian, the other four being entrants from Grand Junction, Col.; San Francisco, Eugene, Ore.; and New York City. Miss McLellan who won a half scholarship is a pupil of Weldon Kilburn at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Judges for the finals were Mr. Schmitz, Reginald Godden, Toronto and Andrew Riggs, Denver. This summer's session is the 26th consecutive master class held by Mr. Schmitz in the United States. Each year a different locality is selected. This year there has been a large attendance from Canada, Jane Forsyth (Kitchener), Irene McLellan, Lillian Arnott, Sam Dolin, Ruth Zysman and Reginald Godden, all of Toronto. Miss McLellan also recently won a scholarship at the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

A Novelty Concert

Miliza Korjus, star of "The Great Waltz" movie, will appear in person as the soloist of "Strauss Waltzes Under The Stars" at Maple Leaf Ball Park, Toronto, on Tuesday, July 31. Oscar Straus, composer of "The Chocolate Soldier", will conduct the symphony orchestra. Over 16,000 people saw the "Strauss Waltzes" concert in Molson Stadium, Montreal, on Tuesday, July 17.

Ashbury College
ROCKCLIFFE PARK NEAR OTTAWA
Founded 1891

A boarding and day school for boys. Fireproof buildings—University Graduate Masters—Ample varied diet. Large playing grounds for organized sports. Close personal supervision over the physical and intellectual well-being of the boys.

Boys received from six years upwards and prepared for University, Royal Navy and business life.

Next term commences Wednesday, Sept. 12th, boarders returning on the night of Tuesday, Sept. 11th.

For prospectus and information regarding scholarships, Leonard Foundation awards, apply to
C. L. Ogden Glass, M.A., *Headmaster*

PROM CONCERT
Varsity Arena — Thurs., Aug. 2
8.50 p.m.
Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra
FRITZ MAHLER
GUEST CONDUCTOR
NAN MERRIMAN
MEZZO-SOPRANO

Tickets: Res. $1.00, 60c; general admission 40c. From Box Office at Heintzman's daily (10 a.m.-4.30; Sat. 10-12.30; phone Ad. 6269); also Moodey's; Arena box office Thursdays only.
Ernest Johnson, Manager

STRAUSS WALTZES...
Under the Stars!
WALTZ DREAM · EMPEROR WALTZ AND OTHER MUSICAL MASTERPIECES WITH
OSCAR STRAUS
- IN PERSON -
CONDUCTING A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN AN ALL STRAUSS PROGRAM
SUNG BY THE GLORIOUS STAR OF "THE GREAT WALTZ"
MILIZA KORJUS
- IN PERSON -
ONE NIGHT ONLY · JULY 31st 8.45pm.
MAPLE LEAF STADIUM.
DIRECTION OF CANADIAN CONCERTS AND ARTISTS.

Box Office Now Open!

Seats on sale at Ball Park (Lakeshore Rd.—foot of Bathurst St.), Massey Hall Box Office, Moodey's, King Edward and Royal York Cigar Stands. Hamilton: Anderson's Music Shop.

TICKETS: Rail Boxes, $3.00; Upper Boxes, $2.40; Reserved, $1.80; Gen. Ad., $1.20. All prices tax included.

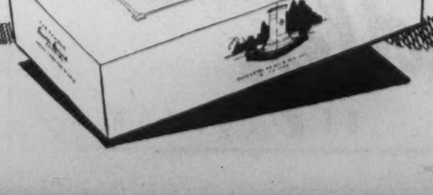
IN CASE OF BAD WEATHER Concert will be held following night, August 1st

3 GENERATIONS

When little children come into our shops with their mothers, it reminds us of several generations of parents and children who have enjoyed Laura Secord Candies. Not so long ago, the mothers of today came into our shops as little girls with *their* mothers.

For thirty-two years we have taken pride in serving the finest candies we know how to make, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us to greet the third generation of Canadians who find real enjoyment in Laura Secord Candies.

Laura Secord
CANDY SHOPS



THE OTHER PAGE

Riding on Your Thumb Is Quite A Science, Say Service Men

By GORDON S. WAY

THE soliciting of rides by personnel of the Canadian Army is undignified and inconsistent with the wearing of the King's uniform. There is, however, no objection to the acceptance by soldiers of transportation when such is offered voluntarily by the public—Routine Order 1140 (1941).

"HEY sergeant!"

Startled, I looked round. A lance-corporal of the Canadian Provost Corps was beckoning me from the door of a station-wagon which I hadn't heard slide up to the curb a few feet from where I was trying to "thumb" a ride.

"Ever hear of routine order eleven-forty?" he asked as I approached. If I had I couldn't recall it but expected that error in my education was about to be remedied. It was—in an embarrassing, one-sided conversation with the lance-corporal who made it quite clear that it was only my lengthy overseas service that kept him from "taking my name and number".

That was the first of many lessons I was to learn about hitch-hiking in the several thousand miles I travelled that way after I returned early last summer from four years service.

Why did I hitch-hike? Well, there were a great many reasons. I had a lot of acquaintances I wanted to renew and I had no more money than the average sodier. Sometimes there was no other form of transportation available. Always buses and trains were crowded and many railroad stations are a fifty-cent taxi ride out of town. Those are reasons, of course, that might apply to any serviceman. Perhaps the real reason was an unsettled feeling, common to so many returned men, which made me restless if I stayed in the same place for any length of time. I got it out of my system by hitch-hiking.

Routine order number eleven-forty, I soon discovered, could be broken, if I was reasonably careful, and I would still get rides. However, the other maxims, governing hitch-hiking, could not be disregarded with the same result. As usual, I learned these rules the hard way—and through a conversation with a private. The latter made it painfully clear that I was a veritable novice at the game.

"How are the rides, sarge?" he asked, as he came along carrying a small haversack.

"No good," I replied. "I might as well be a sign-post for all the attention they give me."

"This isn't a very good spot, sarge," he explained. "They don't like to stop on a curve or a grade. Might cause an accident. Give 'em a good chance to look you over too. With all those decorations on your uniform you should get rides easy if you go a bit further along. S'long, sarge," he added continuing on his way.

After riding about sixty miles the motorist, with whom I was riding, turned off my route. I got out and selected another position in the light of what I had learned earlier in the day and, undoubtedly, considerably influenced by the fact that there was a very good-looking C.W.A.C. girl in the same spot. I introduced myself with a cigarette and we chatted about military things while the cars zipped by.

"They don't seem too generous today, do they," I commented when the conversation lagged.

"Oh, they're generous enough," she replied. "They just won't pick us up together," she added pointedly.

"Why not," I demanded?

"I don't know but they rarely do." she answered. "I'll go on up the road a bit and you'll see what I mean."

Although badly shaken I recovered sufficiently to insist that I be the one to move on. I hadn't gone twenty yards before she got a ride and the next car along picked me up. I am as enthusiastic as ever about feminine companionship—except when hitch-hiking. Mixed couples hitch-hiking just don't get anywhere, even if they're married.

Hitch-hiking at night is another unsatisfactory way to go places. A few hitch-hikers, some of them masquerading as servicemen, have held up drivers, and they are suspicious after dark. Of course, there are transport drivers on most highways who run all night but, usually, they are either forbidden to give rides or else they have their cabs full of riders who know their stops and wait for them there. No transport driver likes to stop once he gets his fifteen or twenty-ton vehicle rolling.

DURING a two-week hitch-hiking trip "south of the border" I found rides much easier to obtain than in Canada. I strongly suspected that a lot of motorists picked me up out of sheer curiosity to discover what I was and what all the multi-colored decorations on my uniform meant. However, I also found that American motorists are encouraged to "Give the boys a lift" by signs on strategically located roadside waiting-rooms specially built and sponsored by Service Clubs for the benefit of hitch-hiking servicemen. In a few places this idea has crept across the border, but there is plenty of room for it to be expanded still further in Canada.

It was over there that I received a post-graduate course on hitch-hiking from a corporal who had it practically reduced to a science. It was on one of the lesser travelled routes to New York that the motorist with whom I was riding, picked him up. He had passed dozens of others without a glance but was apparently unable to resist this smart-appearing young man who had chalked "New York" on his small, black over-night case in bold letters.

After he had settled himself and we were on our way again he pulled a card from his pocket and handed it to the driver. On one side was his name, army address and home address. The other side read something like this:

"I deeply appreciate the ride you are giving me which I accept at my own risk. I have an insured driving permit and offer to cooperate in this respect if you wish. (Signed)."

He spent every leave hitch-hiking, he told us and had travelled thousands of miles that way. He was one of the most interesting conversationalists I ever met. All of us sincerely regretted our arrival in New York and the parting of our ways.

Although I travelled several thousand miles myself last summer through the kindness of dozens of motorists, few of them were women. There are, of course, many more men driving on business or pleasure but the difference isn't that great. The chief reasons, I believe, are that women are embarrassed or afraid that the hitch-hiker may look for more than transportation.

One of the few who did give me a ride—an obvious spinster on the wrong side of thirty—explained in considerable detail how a hiker, to whom she had given a ride the year before, had made improper advances to her. Although I suspected that she was boasting or hinting just a little, I was quick to assure her that I was grateful for the lift and that I prided myself on behaving like a gentleman.

ONE of the other lady-motorists, with whom I rode a considerable distance, had an ulterior motive.

"I wonder if you would mind sitting in the back," she said as she opened the door of the coach, "and keep Harold company?"

Harold turned out to be an eighteen-months-old baby who wouldn't go to sleep. He didn't go to sleep for me either.

Minding a baby, reading a map or checking the air in the tires are just a few of the many ways in which I discovered a hitch-hiker could prove that he is sincere when he says that he appreciates the ride. It requires little effort and is, indeed, small thanks for the lengthy, comfortable and free transportation provided by the motorist.

Hitch-hikers should also remember that, while it adds virtually nothing to the cost of a journey to take an extra passenger or two in the car, the same does not apply when they enter a restaurant or soda-bar. There the costs vary directly according to the number of people concerned. Motorists are usually extremely generous in this respect, but hitch-hikers shouldn't allow their objections to be overcome too easily—nor make them too weak in the first place.

The educational value of hitch-hiking is also an advantage—minor it's true but an advantage nevertheless—which the hitch-hiker shouldn't disregard. Motorists conform to no general creed of politics, business or religion. Like everybody else, they like to talk about the things they know and the hitch-hiker can learn a lot and make himself a pleasant companion by inducing the motorist to talk about his favorite subjects.

Even consistent hitch-hikers rarely, if ever, get a ride with the same person twice. That's why it is imperative that every hitch-hiker be conscious of his duty to hitch-hikers in general. The impression you leave with a motorist influences him when next he sees a hiker asking for a ride, just as the motorist's impression of the last rider he had, colors his view of you when next you're "thumbing your way".

If you want to go places, choose a good spot on the right road, carry a small haversack or case to indicate that you're not just going to see a show in the next town, and look your best. When you get a ride be helpful, considerate and well-mannered and, when your ways divide, thank the motorist sincerely and gracefully.

A BOARDING SCHOOL in the country for boys from nine to nineteen years of age.

All places for September, 1945, were taken before Christmas, 1944.

It is suggested that applications for entry in September, 1946, should be made without delay as the lists are filling rapidly.

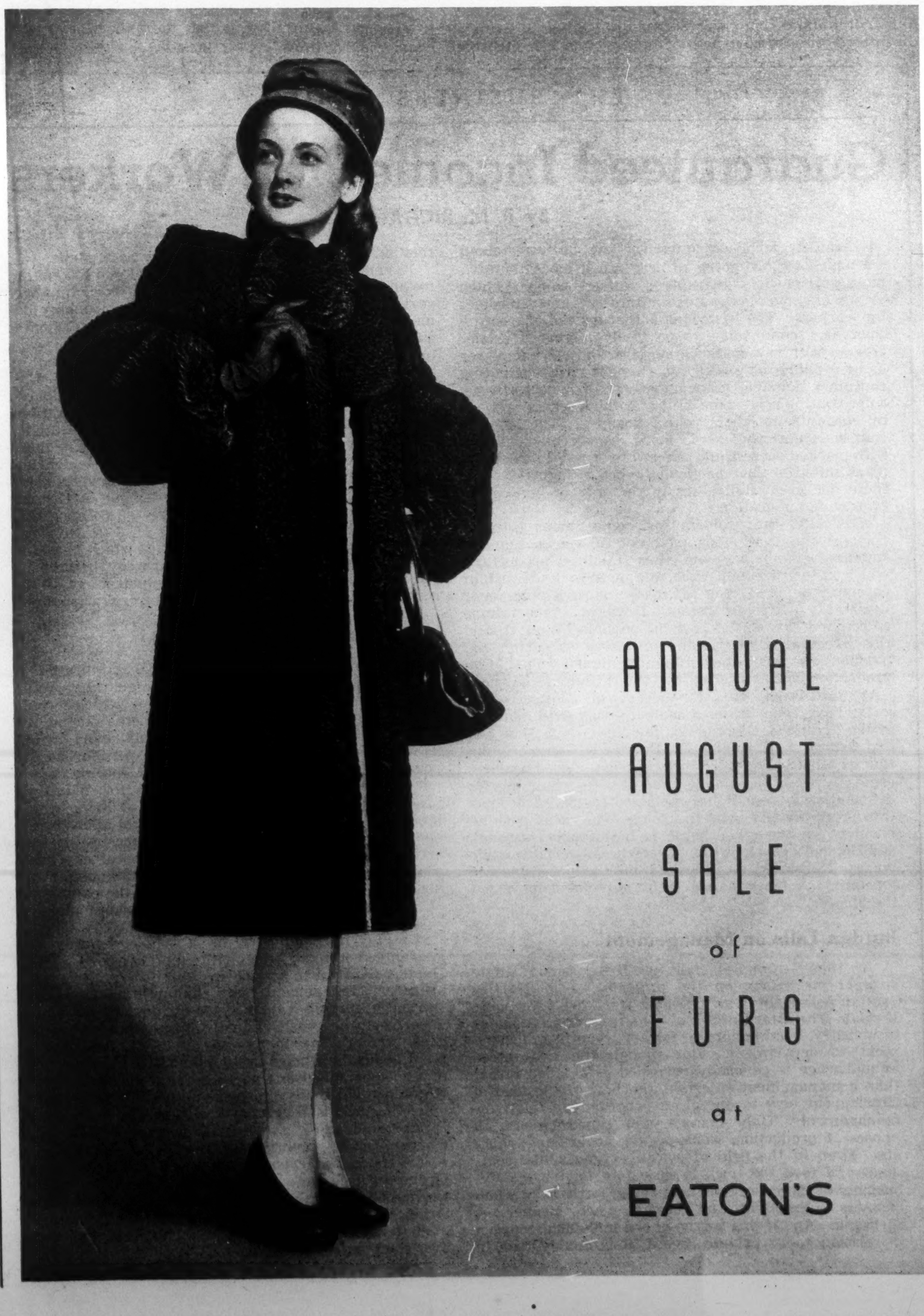
Information will be gladly sent on request to the Headmaster.

Trinity College School

PORT HOPE
ONTARIO

FOUNDED 1865

PHILIP A. C. KETCHUM
Head Master



FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 28, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

British Industry Must Grow Up Not Blow Up

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

British industry has an urgent problem in the need for increased efficiency, Mr. Layton says, but revolution, the commonly-offered antidote, isn't the answer. What is needed is a great acceleration in the evolution of industry.

The problem of industrial advance is being over-simplified. Actually the most formidable obstacle is the attitude of the workers. For efficiency and progress they must have a stomach for the job, and this means a purpose which will give them the inclination to do more than will serve to satisfy certain personal needs. A sense of security and discipline are the two essential needs.

IT IS with good reasons that Great Britain has become so production conscious. The series of reports on the state of her industrial health—the Platt Report on cotton and the Reid Report on coal, for example—did not initiate, but have served to reinforce, the consciousness of a need to increase, not by any slow process of normal development but by deliberately applied schedules of advance, the efficiency of the industries on which the economic life of the nation depends.

It is a need urgent in its demands and complex in its composition. It involves a great expansion in productivity-per-man-hour; and yet it must involve no dislocation of labor; it must be done quickly, yet it must be done with the care appropriate to the laying of a foundation for the long-term progress of the British economy; it must be done in defiance of any restrictionist financial dictate, of any vested interest of labor or capital, and aside from any political programs, yet it must be done also within the continuum of British industrial development.

The phrase currently beloved of the Press and the politicians is that we need a revolution in industry. That is a mistake. What we need is a great acceleration in the evolution of industry. It was the industrial revolution in Britain that gave the world modern industry, and no further revolutions are required, but an intensification of the inevitable processes that were born with the industrial revolution.

As always, the tendency is to over-simplify the problem. We do not speak of the essentially unreal political cleavage between a private enterprise that has not existed for fifty years and a nationalization that its sponsors never intend to happen. That melodrama of words has very little to do with the issue. But even strict economic analysis tends to confine the matter to an issue of mechanization, or of market research, or of vertical or horizontal integration of industry. These are important things, but there is something else, the same thing that produced a martyr in opposition to the industrial revolution, the thing that is now preventing the coal industry from supplying fully even Britain's own domestic need.

Attitude of the Worker

That something is the attitude of the workers, and it is not an exaggeration to say that this, the most specialized and the toughest of "vested interests," is shaping to be the most formidable obstacle in the path of industrial advance.

The simple truth about coal mining, when all the facts of the Reid Report are allowed and every scrap of evidence about inadequate mechanization and diffused control is digested, is that the miners have no stom-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Guaranteed Incomes for Workers

By P. M. RICHARDS

A MAJOR labor objective for the postwar, about which we are going to hear much more than we have yet, is the "guaranteed annual wage", which means employer-guaranteed minimum annual incomes for workers. The basic idea is that instead of treating labor as a commodity, to be freely increased or decreased with raw material supplies and electric power as the volume of production changes with fluctuating consumer demand, management shall henceforth assume continuing responsibility for the workers' welfare by guaranteeing them yearly incomes. The idea, of course, is not new; some firms are already using it with marked success and others are trying to work out plans suited to their particular types of industry. But there are great difficulties in the way of general or even wide application.

Basically, the problem for management is plain enough: the continuous payment of wages requires stabilized employment and thus stabilized production, which in turn seems to involve a more or less constant consumer demand. But for many industries consumer demand is far from constant. However, if the volume of demand exists, is it perhaps possible to get around this irregularity of demand in a way to permit the payment of a guaranteed minimum annual wage? Can production be stabilized even if the consumption is not?

As might be expected, the most conspicuous successes so far have been in the consumer-goods field, notably by the Procter & Gamble Co., the Nunn-Bush Shoe Co. and George A. Hormel & Co. Procter & Gamble found that its wholesalers were ordering soap a good deal less regularly than the public used it. By changing its distribution system it has managed to spread production pretty evenly over the year. The meat packing business, on the other hand, is inescapably seasonal, and Hormel's problem was to keep hours variable while wages, calculated on a year's production, remained constant. A labor-management agreement provided the answer.

Burden Falls on Management

As these examples indicate, there is no single straight-line attack on the problem, as C. Hartley Grattan points out in an article in last week's *Barron's Weekly*. The attack must vary, he says, from industry to industry, from factory to factory, even from department to department. But though the guaranteed annual wage is generally regarded as a labor rather than a management objective, the heft of the load of figuring out how to operate a program must fall on management. Only management can correlate all phases of production, warehousing, advertising, sales, etc. Even in the field of consumer goods like soap, shoes and food the trick is easiest to turn when the business of the concern is increasing, fairly easy when business is constant and hardest when business is declining. And if this is true of the individual concern in relation to its private record, it is doubly true in relation to the trends in the economy as a whole.

When the guaranty has to be considered in relation to an industry in which production is notoriously variable from year to year because the economy demands its product at varying rates, a fundamental question is: can these variations be ironed out? Speaking for the steel industry, Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of U.S. Steel Corp., has said: "In 1937, U.S. Steel operated at 71.9% of its ingot capacity, compared with 63.4% the preceding year. Our rate of operations plunged downward to 36.4% in 1938, and rose to only 61% the following year . . . In the steel industry there is a complete absence of the one element which has been present in all cases of lasting voluntary guaranties. That is a steady or increasing demand by customers for the product of the employer — a demand that is dependably foreseeable." To this H. J. Ruttenberg, of the United Steelworkers of America which is asking U.S. Steel for the guaranteed annual wage, has replied that the company could pay an annual wage if the consumption policies of its customers were rationalized.

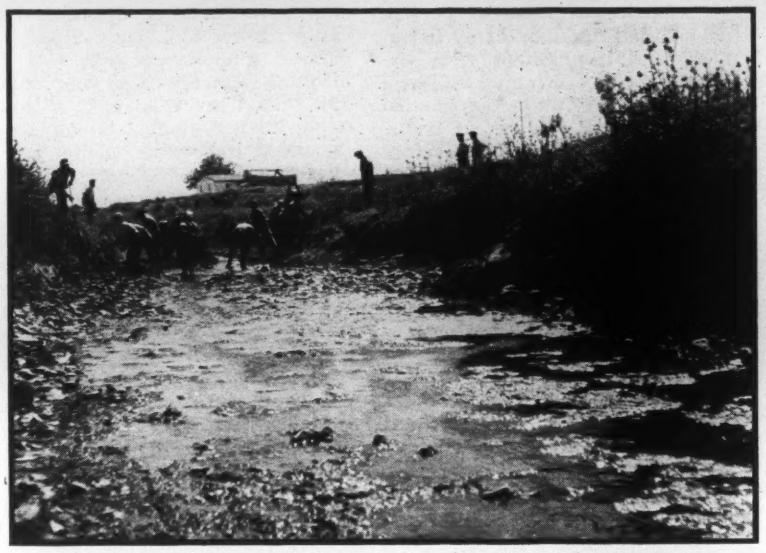
Would Benefit Industry Too

Of course the stabilization or partial stabilization of workers' incomes (partial because the guaranty would apply to a minimum annual wage, which would commonly be exceeded by total payments during the year) would benefit industry as well as labor, in that it would make for greater stability of purchasing power. Continuity and assurance of income would mean greater continuity of demand for industry's products. And the worker's standard of living would tend to rise, as an annual income would allow better budgeting, not only for the regular purchase of food and clothing but also for the purchase of expensive consumer durables like refrigerators, automobiles and houses. In fact, this has actually been the experience at Austin, Minn., where the main Hormel plant is located.

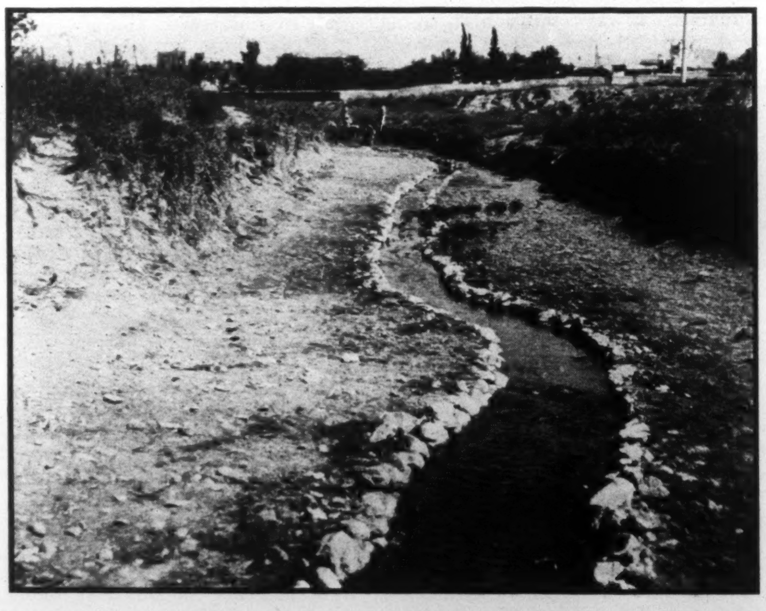
Despite this, industry as a whole regards the guaranteed annual wage with apprehension, and C. Hartley Grattan's article in *Barron's* reflects this attitude. Management fears that militant labor will succeed in forcing it upon types of industry for which it seems to be constitutionally unsuited, and Grattan goes further than this to say that "A fundamental point about the whole question is that the unions think of the guaranteed annual wage as a social objective which can be finally reached only within an economy which has been stabilized as a whole. The wage policy is but a fraction — to them an important fraction — of a much larger economic program."

Of course, everybody would like to iron out the business cycle; the only argument is as to the means. Business is afraid of governmental interference and strait-jacketing legislation. But where the guaranteed annual wage is practicable, it seems likely to come over the next several years.

British Army Checks Spread of Malaria in Greece



The war in Europe has ended but the battle there against disease has just begun. Populations, weakened by long years of privation, are less resistant to diseases that menace countries where ordinary means of sanitation have fallen into disrepair. In Greece, where malaria is an ever-present threat, the British Army is making every effort to check its spread by disinfecting, and by canalizing various streams around Athens where malaria-carrying mosquitoes are likely to breed. Canalizing consists of building up slow moving streams, like the one above, into fast moving streams by dropping earth and stones into the river bed. The result can be seen below. With the narrower stream bed, the accelerated flow lessens the chance of mosquitoes breeding.



Below: a member of the anti-malaria squad sprays an infected farmhouse near Athens with DDT. He uses a hand pumping machine and wears protective clothing to prevent spray entering his eyes or touching his skin.

(*Continued from Page* 26)

ach for the job. It is not a question of money. The Porter Award treated the miners very generously, and production fell as rapidly after its provisions came into force as they did before.

The textile shortage, after all the Platt Report said about the backward operative machinery of Lancashire's cotton industry, is a shortage of workers. Throughout industry the same story runs. There is an impediment to work, a disinclination on the part of labor to do more than will serve to satisfy certain personal needs.

It does not do to be blind to the fact, or to disguise it as something else. It must be faced and tackled. There are two things, as the Soviet Union has found, that create good workers. There must be a sense of security, so that work becomes purposeful, and there must be discipline.

Sense of Security

Neither of these elements is conspicuous in British industry today. There is a general sort of financial security, and when the social insurance plan comes into operation it will be reinforced. But the sense of security means more than that. No more than saints, workers do not live by bread alone. The will to work is an expression of faith in living, and cannot be expressed in any purely economic terms. Possibly even political ones cannot measure the whole truth, but it is at least obvious that the fundamental sense of security meant here is at least as closely tied to the context of San Francisco as to that of Bretton Woods.

The right political circumstances, admittedly not enough in themselves, are nevertheless the only means whereby, with the addition of the right economic conditions, the people will work and continue to work beyond the point necessary for what they regard as minimum living conditions.

With discipline, the case is easier. In the sort of conditions implied in the association of political faith with economic assurance discipline will perhaps be an automatic corollary. But a disciplinary system is nevertheless necessary. It is necessary if only for the reason that this is the age of specialization, so that the multitudinous processes of any factory, or of any industry, or of any economy, demand their especial hierarchy of control and authority. The management must manage, the overseer must oversee, the tester must test, and the workers must all work in their allotted functions. A lack of discipline has provided the conditions in which the labor deterrents to production in the British mines have been able to bring down output to the stage where it is a Press headline that Britain may have to import coal.

Labor will not, of course, recognize that, even in the social organization of today, it is in very truth a partner in industry. Wages and profits emerge from the same womb. They are the Siamese twins, growing or diminishing together. And their parent is efficiency.

No nationalization of industry, and no increased privacy of private enterprise, will provide higher wages except by enhancing efficiency in production. Not until that essential lesson is learned can we hope for the attitude on the part of labor that will enable the new industrial evolution to develop at the rapid pace that has become a vital necessity to preserve the standard life of the British people.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Resident Geologists in Ontario Provide Real Prospecting Aid

By JOHN M. GRANT

IF new mines are to be found in Ontario the acquisition and coordination of geological information is of the greatest necessity and promises to grow in importance in the future. Actively aiding sound prospecting is the Ontario Department of Mines, which in implementing the recommendations of the Royal Ontario Mining Commission, appointed in October, 1944, has appointed three resident geologists to date so that the department can more readily keep in touch with actual exploration than if one was situated in Toronto. The general idea of the setting up of the position of resident geologist was to extend and not replace the previous work carried out by the department. Resident geologists are now located in Kirkland Lake, Port Arthur and Kenora.

•

An interesting insight into the use of geological information in prospecting and the assistance the Ontario Department of Mines is giving the mining industry was given in a talk by Robert Thomson, resident geologist at Kenora, who points out that the general aim is to assist but, of course, not to participate in the actual work of prospecting or to engage in any mining endeavor. The prospecting and search for valuable mineral goes in stages and Mr. Thomson states the history of mining districts is not that an area comes into prominence and is tested continuously until the chance of finding additional mines is reduced to nearly nothing. As he makes clear, in a new area—a potential mining district—little information is available at first; possibly a reconnaissance report and map outlining the more favorable greenstone areas as opposed to the less favorable granite areas may be had; possibly one can get in touch with a prospector who has travelled through it and has gained some impression of its opportunities.

•

The first stage is largely the examination of actual exposures and testing of discoveries for continuous extension, where if nothing of mining worth was turned up the more intensive and expensive stage of prospecting follows. This means, usually if there are favorable factors, such as geological indications, or one or two producing mines in the vicinity, a detailed geological survey, deep trenching and pitting, an extensive diamond-drilling campaign, or combination of these. As Mr. Thomson emphasizes, if this second stage of prospecting is carried through, the importance of the careful gathering and coordination of information obtained during its progress cannot be overemphasized, and obtaining and coordinating the information from this relatively expensive work is one of the important functions of the Department of Mines. To accomplish it successfully, he states, requires that rather close touch be kept of developments as they occur. The department relies on the willingness of the actual operators to make it available, and almost invariably, according to Mr. Thomson, this has happened in the past.

•

It is also pointed out by Mr. Thomson that the Department of Mines does not spend any great sum of money in exploration, certainly relatively to the amount expended by mining companies. The information to be obtained is for the same purpose — the discovery of profitable mines — and largely of the same nature. In giving a recent instance of how this works Mr. Thomson stated . . . "Dr. H C. Horwood has recently turned out an extensive report of the Red Lake area accompanied by a portfolio of maps, and it is announced that the cost to the government was some $50,000. The impression that this is the total value of the effort is, how-

(*Continued on Page* 32)

The
Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896

Admitted Assets $5,024,159.53
Surplus - - - - - - 2,678,420.06
—Write for Financial Statement—

Head Office
WAWANESA
Man.

Eastern Office
TORONTO
Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon
Winnipeg and Montreal

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager

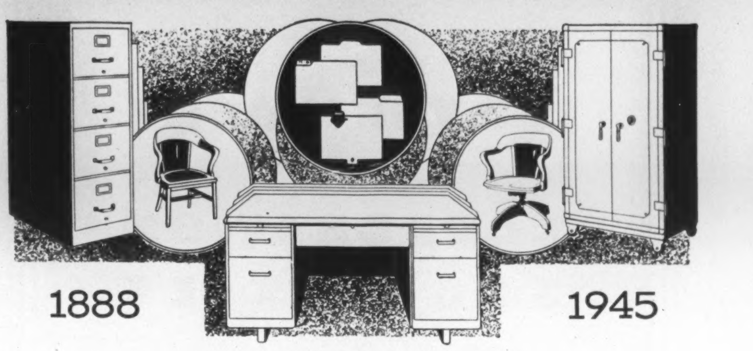
SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable and undesirable.

Authorized by Post Office Department, Ottawa, as second class matter.

Printed and Published in Canada

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD
STREETS, TORONTO 1, CANADA
MONTREAL..............Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER..............815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK..............Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager



1888 1945

For Over 57 Years Makers of
FILING SYSTEMS *and*
OFFICE EQUIPMENT

A Complete Line
DESKS, CHAIRS, FILES, SAFES, LOCKERS, SHELVING, PARTITIONS, BOOKCASES, LEDGER TRAYS, SORTERS
FILING SYSTEMS and SUPPLIES

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. Co. LIMITED
Head Office and Factories—Newmarket, Ont.
Branches in Principal Canadian Cities

NEW SERIES No. A

Intelligent Employment of
"Risk Capital"

We are the sponsors of the following mining companies

★

IN RED LAKE

Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited.

Dickenson Red Lake Mines Limited.

Clicker Red Lake Mines Limited.

★

IN BOURLAMAQUE-LOUVICOURT

Mylamaque Mines Limited.

Petitclerc Mines Limited

Tasmaque Gold Mines Limited.

★

IN KIRKLAND LAKE

Mylake Mines Limited.

"A new map of the Red Lake mining area will be mailed on request."

With interest rates and taxes at present levels the time is rapidly approaching when the question of employing a proportion of capital in the 'risk' field must be studied with the same care as that given to the extreme right of the investment line.

One question naturally suggests itself — what degree of risk against the commensurate possibility of capital appreciation.

In the mining field, as in others, the degree of risk is governed by the character, skill and energy of management, as well as the financial and field policies.

We are financing several exceptional 'risk' opportunities which are at a very desirable stage from the standpoint of the investor, and we invite inquiries from investment houses and others to whom this question of 'risk' investment will become increasingly important.

BREWIS & WHITE
67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone: *Elgin 7225

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

Enquiries Invited

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NESBITT, THOMSON
& COMPANY, LIMITED
355 St. James Street West, Montreal
Branches in the principal cities of Canada

16

Milner, Ross & Co.

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange

INVESTMENTS

TORONTO
HAMILTON VANCOUVER

Attractive Interest Rates

When you deposit amounts of $100 or over with us for definite periods your money will earn

2½% for 1 year
3% for 2, 3 and 4 years
3¼% for 5 years

Capital Trust Guaranteed Term Investment Certificates are issued to cover such deposits and you receive the higher interest regularly.

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, • TORONTO

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

W.D.P., London, Ont.—The REDWOOD GOLD MINES property adjoins Madsen Red Lake to the east and diamond drilling was commenced earlier in the year. Two deep holes were planned for the northeast corner of the property to test the ground for the downward continuation of the projected strike of the Madsen ore zone. A 3,000-foot hole through the ice had to be stopped on account of the early break-up. The drill was then moved to the mainland with the hole to be put down from a new site. Previous drilling on the land, in hole No. 2 cut at 50 feet depth an eight foot vein section but I have not heard how this assayed. Finances for an extensive campaign are said to have been provided.

G. P. S., Saskatoon, Sask.—The prospectus issued in connection with the refunding of the currently outstanding bonds of the MAPLE LEAF MILLING CO. discloses that the 3 management shares issued in 1934 have been converted into common shares. The management shares were issued to the bondholders and the company's bankers and the holders were entitled to elect a majority of the board of directors. Their conversion into common shares means that the shareholders from now on will be entitled to elect their own directors. The conversion of the management shares illustrates the improvement in the company's position under the present management, as well as the fact the company was able to refund a portion of the presently outstanding bonds with an issue of 3 per cent debentures and the balance with an issue of bonds carrying an annual interest rate of 3¾%. The present bonds carry an annual interest rate of 5½% and have been called for redemption August 29.

A.G.B.C., Montreal, Que. — I look upon the future prospects of both VENTURES LIMITED and MONETA PORCUPINE as quite promising. Ventures is one of the outstanding companies engaged in the development, financing and operation of mines, with a well-rounded and diversified list of mining activities, and is in sound position for a return of normal conditions. Moneta Porcupine is actively prospecting and exploring with a view to lining up propertes worthy of developmnet as soon as the situation justifies same and its working capital position is a highly satisfactory one.

R. J. C., Verdun, Que. — Though CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL'S operating profits showed a further moderate decline in the third quarter of the current fiscal year, from $380,031 to $365,506, a sharp cut in depreciation provision from $108,398 to only $9,077 and an increase in other income from $29,609 to $50,933 was sufficient for an improvement in net profit to $210,267 or 19 cents per share, from $151,465 or 14 cents per share for the like period a year ago and $148,743 or 13 cents per share for the second quarter of the current year. Provision for taxes

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Short Term Trend Change

BY HARUSPEX

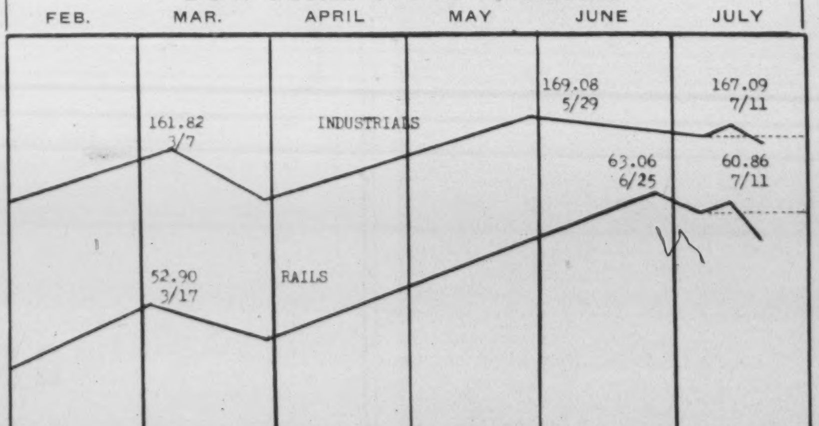
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: N. Y. Stocks which dominate Canadian Stock prices, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years prepatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May/June peak points of 169.08 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 63.06 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Price decline during the early part of last week served to carry both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages decisively under their support levels of early July. This downside penetration, following a small rally represents the usual donward zigzag pattern in the minor, or short-term, movement by which the short term trend is reversed. It suggests, therefore, that the short term trend, which was upward from September 1944 to June 1945 is now in process of correction. Corrections normally cancel from three-eighths to five-eighths of the preceding main move. In the current instances, such correction limits would be around 160/152 on the industrial average, around 55/50 on the rail average.

Once correction of the short term trend has been achieved, rally of fair duration and extent should then intervene from which some clue to whether the main movement has reversed will be ascertainable. Meanwhile, it is yet too early to judge, by the price movement, whether the primary trend has reversed. There are one or two minor straws, however, suggesting that it has not. For one thing, the rally of three days' duration that ran from July 6 to 10 would seem too brief to afford any adequate test of the preceding tops or peak points. Again, while volume climbed on the market's breaking under the early July support points, it was certainly not of the dimensions suggesting any great urge to liquidate. Lastly, the market failed to achieve the 170/175 area previously designated herein as a major barrier to further advance. Altogether, barring some major development, such as a Japanese surrender, we believe an open mind as to the market's major trend is in order with recognition of the possibility of higher prices as yet ahead. In due time, of course, the price movement, itself, will furnish the answer.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



SAVE AND PLAN

Plan for the things you want most and accumulate the required funds through a Canada Permanent Savings Account. Regular deposits soon build a fund for obligations, emergencies and future expenditures. Savings earn 2%.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $64,000,000

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 329

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 17th July, 1945.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1¾%), Being at the rate of seven percent (7%), per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August, 1945.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.
Valleyfield, July 18th, 1945.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PERCENT (1%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August, 1945.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.
Valleyfield, July 18th, 1945.

YORK KNITTING MILLS, LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the First Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30th, 1945, payable August 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 31st, 1945.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the Second Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30th, 1945, payable August 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 31st, 1945.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 20c per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30th, 1945, payable August 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 31st, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
V. W. SCULLY,
Secretary.

Toronto,
July 19th, 1945.

was increased to $185,077 for the latest quarter from $138,139 a year ago. Thus for the first nine months of the fiscal year, net profit of $513,571 or 46 cents per share common was the best recorded since quarterly reports have been issued and suggested that earnings for the full year will be the best in years. For the like period a year ago net profit was $425,235 or 38 cents per share and two years ago, net for the nine months was $385,978 or 35 cents per share. Operating profit for the nine months declined from $1,128,863 to $961,849. However, other income increased from $108,870 to $155,386 and depreciation provision was cut from $187,283 to $48,218 while tax provision was down from $589,512 to $520,223.

M. P., Toronto, Ont.—FOUR NATIONS CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES went into liquidation in 1935 with F. O. Tidy, 9 Toronto Street, Toronto, as the trustee. O'CONNELL GOLD MINES was succeeded by a new company in 1936 and then later went into bankruptcy with F. M. Moffatt 199 Bay Street, Toronto, the trustees. PETERSON COBALT MINES still holds ground in Cobalt as well as shares in a couple of other inactive companies. WOMAN RIVER GOLD SYNDICATE was succeeded by Woman River Gold Mines on an exchange basis of 200 shares per unit. Premier Trust Company is the transfer agent. The company, however, has been inactive for years.

N. K. E., Dundas, Ont.—Apparently you haven't much to worry about. The fact that sales of G. TAMBLYN LTD. for the first six months of 1945 have again shown an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year, despite the fact that the situation in respect to merchandise did not develop as favorably as indicated, suggests that the company is on its way to establish a new sales peak in the current year. This would make the sixth successive year in which the company's sales reached a new annual high record. Since 1939, the year in which the war in Europe started, Tamblyn has reported progressive sales increases. For 1944 sales were valued at $5,656,445, an increase from $5,290,228 for 1943, and an improvement of more than 58% from the $3,566,791 reported for 1939.

S.W.D., Rochester, N.Y.—A producing nickel-copper-precious metal property of over 2,000 acres in the Sudbury district is owned by NICKEL OFFSETS LTD. but operations were suspended at the end of last September owing to the shortage of manpower. As soon as conditions improve, the intention is to proceed with a development program. The company has plans for the erection of a concentrator on the property in the future. Ore shipments of 10,311 tons were made from Sept. 20, 1943 to Feb. 10, 1944, to the Copper Cliff smelter of the International Nickel Company with an average grade of 3.50% copper, 4.30% nickel, 0.14% cobalt and 0.18 oz. per ton platinum metals. The ore shipped had to be of a minimum grade of 3% nickel and a maximum of 16% silica content and for this reason no ore of lower grade than 3% nickel could be utilized without first being concentrated. In 1944 the No. 2 shaft, located about 3,000 feet east of No. 1 was sunk to a depth of 187.5 feet. I understand there have been conversations with Falconbridge Nickel Mines with a view to their joining in the development of the property but as yet this has resulted in nothing definite. It is possible the proposal may be taken up later by Nickel Offset directors. At the end of 1944 the company had $175,132 cash, $7 accounts receivable and $12,607 materials and supplies, as against accounts payable of $1,225.

T. D., Niagara Falls, Ont.—You perhaps noticed in the June 9 issue a reference to the annual and special shareholders' meetings of AUMAQUE GOLD MINES. This pointed out that over $1,000,000 was being made available to cover a major underground development program and mill constrction. At February 8, J. P. Norrie, managing director, reported the ore zone had a length of 1,424 feet in two sections. Since that time the zone has been extended 300 feet to the east and a like distance to the west. The south orebody for 800 feet has an average width of close to 12 feet and average grade of $17.52, gold and silver, and the north orebody for 500 feet an average width of almost six feet and average graade of $8.46. Extensive exploration is planned along the contact of granodiorite stock, where conditions are said to be similar to thase obtained on the adjacent East Sullivan Mines, where an important copper-gold orebody has been recently discovered. More than one mile of this contact exists on Aumaque ground.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines Limited, payable September 14th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 20th, 1945.

Public Utilities . . .

THE basic nature of public utility enterprises, meeting as they do the needs of the public for power, heat, light and transportation, makes the bonds of such companies among the safest and most attractive available. We shall be glad to answer enquiries regarding such bonds, and to recommend specific securities of this character.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company

3½% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds

Due:
February 1, 1970
Price:
100 and interest

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

Province of New Brunswick

Largest of the Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick's economic activities are based chiefly on forestry, agriculture and manufacturing.

During each of the five fiscal years ended October 31st, 1944, the Province reported a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure.

New Issue

Province of New Brunswick

3% Sinking Fund Debentures

Dated July 1st, 1945—Due July 1st, 1959

Price: 98.75 and interest, yielding 3.11%

A circular giving particulars of this issue and the financial position of the Province will be gladly furnished on request.

36 King Street West
Toronto 1
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Burns Bros. & Company

Charles Burns **Wilfred H. Denton**

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange

244 BAY STREET, TORONTO AD. 9371

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On July 18th, 1945, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 was declared on the Common Shares of this Company payable in Canadian Funds September 5th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1945.

Montreal **J. A. DULLEA,**
July 18th, 1945 *Secretary*

Pacific Port of Call

Already securely established as one of North America's important Pacific Ports, the expanding trade possibilities with the Far East and Russia augurs well for Vancouver's future prospects and its continued prosperity as a maritime metropolis.

Some indication of the current trend of Vancouver's growth, financial and economical position may be ascertained from the following comparison between the years 1937 and 1944.

- **Population increased from 259,987 to 311,799.**
- **Tax arrears reduced from $22.88 to $3.36 per capita.**
- **Net debenture debt reduced from $222.66 to $134.18 per capita.**
- **Building permits increased from $6,760,000 to $12,601,000.**
- **Bank debits increased from $1,692 million to $3,059 million.**

For your investment portfolio, we offer a new issue of:—

City of Vancouver

3½% Serial Debentures
Maturing from 1956 to 1970

At prices to yield 3.20% to 3.35%
Depending upon maturities selected

Descriptive circular available upon request.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 0161

Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London,
Correspondents in New York and London, England.

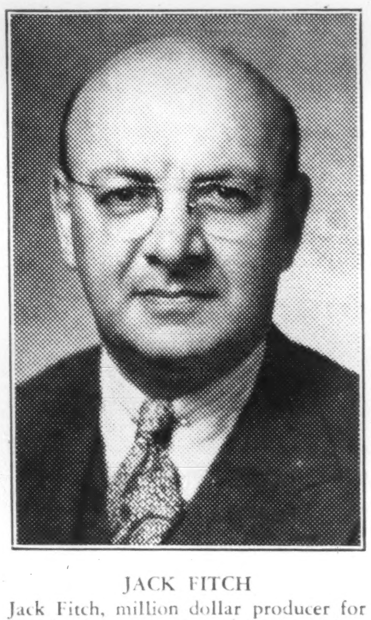
ABOUT INSURANCE

How Reinsurance Operates in the Interest of Insurer and Insured

By GEORGE GILBERT

Few of those not actually engaged in the business are aware of the important part taken by reinsurance in making the transaction of insurance safer both for the companies which issue the policies and for the people who purchase them.

Insurance companies great and small are thus enabled to issue policies for larger amounts on individual risks than would otherwise be possible, as they can reinsure with other companies any amount which exceeds their own fixed limit of liability on a single risk.



JACK FITCH

Jack Fitch, million dollar producer for North American Life and District Manager of that Company's Montreal Uptown Branch, recently qualified for membership in the Million Dollar Round Table of the National Association of Life Underwriters of the United States.

Membership is not only based upon the sales of one million of insurance in a twelve month period but also comprises service to policyholders and conservation of business already in force.

Mr. Fitch is at present President of the Company's Leaders Club for which he has qualified for the past five years and has been for many years the company's leading salesman.

ALTHOUGH reinsurance performs an essential function, it is a feature of the insurance business that is little known or understood outside insurance offices. When an insurance company of any kind, whether life, fire, casualty or marine, issues a policy for a larger amount than it considers desirable to retain on its own account, it transfers the excess amount to another company or companies by way of reinsurance. Being a matter of private contract and division of risk between companies, in which the insuring public has no part, it is something that the average policyholder does not concern himself about.

As the transaction of all forms of insurance is based on the law of average, or probability of loss, it is necessary for an insurance company to procure large numbers of single risks—upon lives or property as the case may be—in order to accumulate premiums of sufficient aggregate amount to meet the death claims or monetary loss arising on individual risks. It is accordingly essential that no company should expose itself to a greater amount of loss on any one risk than is proportionate to its financial resources and its average exposure on all risks. Therefore for its own protection and the protection of its policyholders, it is necessary that the probability of loss on large risks should be divided among several or many insurance companies.

Meets Public Demand

In the early days of the business, before the practice of reinsurance was adopted, such distribution of risk was effected by leaving it to the policyholder himself to divide the amount of insurance on his life or property among a number of companies, each of which would issue a policy for an amount within its own limit. But with the modern development of business generally came the demand from the insuring public for fewer policies to have to deal with, so as to save time and effort in handling premium payments, renewals, endorsements, etc., and especially in loss settlements, it being obviously much simpler to adjust a loss or prove a death and complete the claim papers under one or a few policies than for an equal amount in the aggregate under a large number of small policies.

To meet these requirements, the insurance companies began to issue policies of large amount, while at the same time protecting themselves and the insured by reinsuring with other companies such portions of the amount as exceeded the limit for their own exposure or liability on an individual risk. One of the advantages of reinsurance from the public standpoint is that it places the smaller companies in a better position to meet the competition of the giant institutions with safety to themselves and other policyholders. It enables them to acquire business from agents which they otherwise could not obtain, and thus prevents the establishment of a monoply in the hands of a few large companies.

An Example

As an illustration: suppose a company fixes $10,000 as the maximum amount or limit to be carried on any risk, and one of its agents secures an application for $20,000 on a risk. If the company could accept only $10,000, the agent would have to admit to the applicant that his company was not strong enough to assume a risk of $20,000, which might naturally raise the suspicion that the company was not wholly trustworthy for the $10,000, and the applicant might feel that he had better look around for another and stronger company to carry his insurance. By issuing the policy for $20,000, and reinsuring the excess of $10,000, the company is able to obtain and hold the business and its agent, and also inspire confidence in the mind of the policyholder.

Take the case where the motorist may require an automobile liability policy paying up to $25,000 for injury to one person and $50,000 for any one accident in which more than one person may be injured. His agent obtains the policy for this amount from his company and delivers it. The motorist has one policy and only one company to deal with in case of a claim. But the insurance company may want to retain only $10,000 per person and $20,000 per accident on one car, so it will reinsure the excess over this amount with another company or companies.

Also, if a personal accident and sickness policy for $50,000 is required, with $250 monthly indemnity for disability from sickness or accident, it may be obtained in one contract, but the insurance company issuing the policy might reinsure four-fifths of its total liability, retaining only $10,000 and $50. Likewise a bonding

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

More people buy fire insurance from "Northwestern" than from any other mutual company.

Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. 3

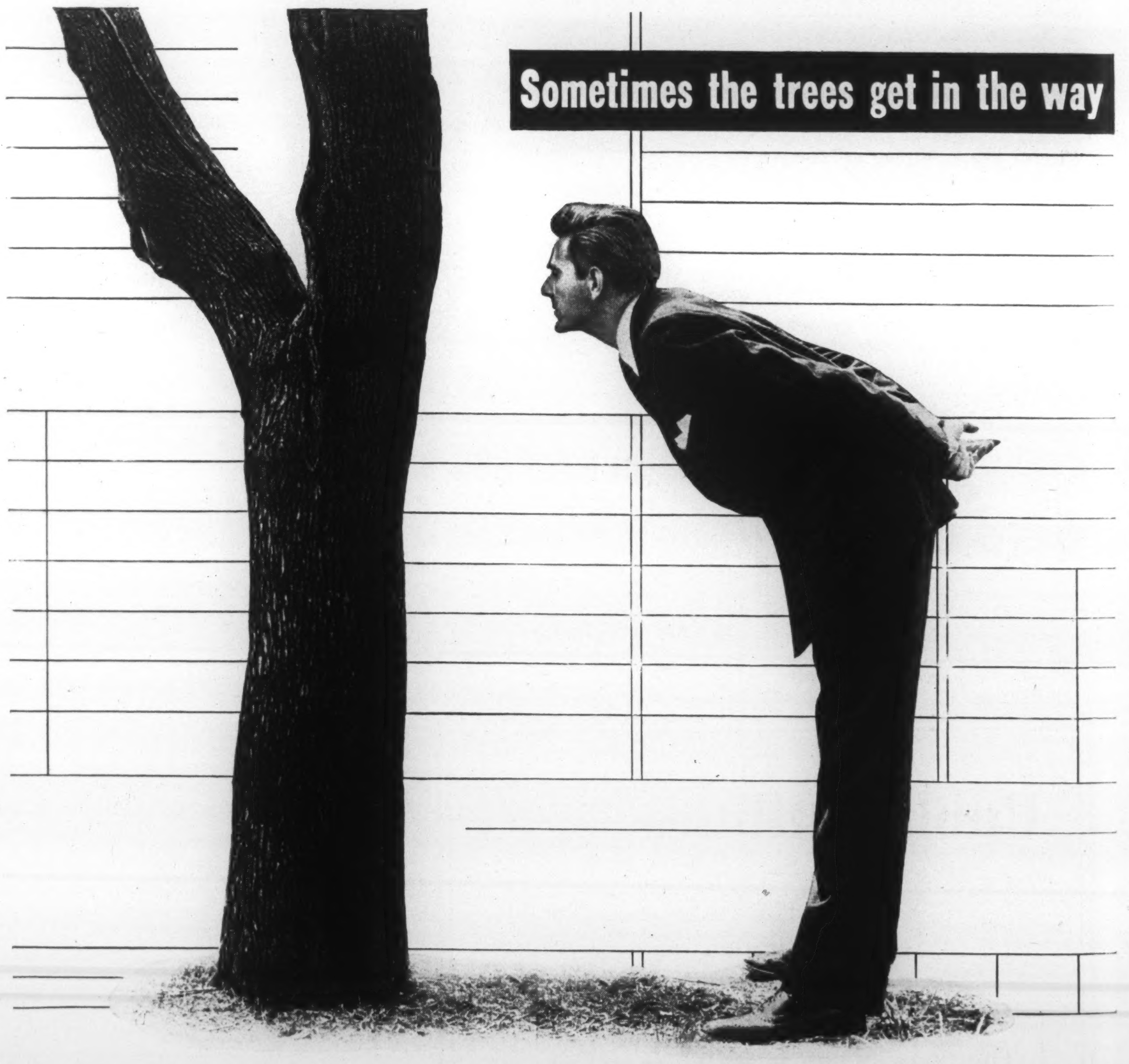
SERVICE SAVING SECURITY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
VANCE C. SMITH, Res. Sec'y, Concourse Bldg., Toronto, Elgin 3355

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

ESTABLISHED 1906
THE MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, *President* A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*



ROUGHLY speaking, about 9 minutes of every wartime business hour go to waste because of inefficient business forms. Whose fault is it?

Sometimes the trees get in the way of the forest.

Sometimes executives are so close to the problem that what is plain to an outsider is hidden from them. Are the forms too complicated? Do they transmit only essential facts? Is the sequence of entries logical? Does the typist enter recurring information which instead should be printed?

These are questions the Moore Business Form specialist is trained to answer. He brings experience and a fresh outlook to your business form system. He marshals information; recommends changes; combines forms and doubles them up, so that one does the work of three or four. Then Moore designs the forms, and prints in quantities of hundreds or millions.

The nine companies listed below have long been under Moore ownership. Now they are united under the Moore name — the largest company of its kind in the world. Service is nationwide, and available to the corner store or the corporation with many branches.

To speed your war output, to put all hands to work efficiently, perhaps to save thousands of dollars yearly, get in touch with the nearest Moore division, as listed below, or its local office.

BURT BUSINESS FORMS, LIMITED, TORONTO
WESTERN SALES BOOK CO., LTD., WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER
NATIONAL SALES CHECK BOOK CO., LTD., MONTREAL
MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, LTD.

In the United States — Moore Business Forms, Inc., succeeding American Sales Book Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Pacific Manifolding Book Co., Inc., Emeryville and Los Angeles, Calif.; Gilman Fanfold Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Cosby-Wirth Manifold Book Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Moore Research & Service Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Southern Business Systems, Inc., Orlando, Fla.

ADV. BY N. W. AYER

company may issue a fidelity bond for $100,000 or more on a treasurer or other official, a substantial part of which amount would likely be reinsured.

"Treaty" Business

Most of the business reinsured by one company with another in this way is done under general contracts or "treaties" applicable to classes of risks or to the excess lines above certain limits, or to a fixed quota of each and all risks assumed by the original insurer. While the reinsuring company follows the insurance fortunes of the original insurer in all respects with regard to the business insured, it does not follow the commercial fortunes of the original insurer. Although the reinsuring company is a silent partner in the business to a certain extent, as the original insurer trades upon the capital of the reinsurer, issuing policies for the amount which both companies are able to assume on a risk, within the bounds of the treaty, there is no corporate unity between them, only a trading agreement with community of interest.

With respect to reinsurance of fire and marine risks, it is customary for the liability of the reinsurer to extend to or participate in all the items, terms and conditions of the original policy, and for the reinsurance premium to be a proportionate share of the original premium. But in the reinsurance of life and casualty risks, where there may be no reason for having the reinsurance co-extensive with the original insurance contract, it often happens that reinsurance of some specified features of the contract is effected and at special premium rates calculated to compensate for only such elements of the original risk as have been assumed by the reinsurer.

As the statutory reserves must be maintained in Canada on all reinsured business, either by the original insurer or by the reinsurer, the interests of the insuring public are well protected, while at the same time the insurance companies, by means of reinsurance, are enabled to safeguard themselves against excessive loss on individual risks.

• •

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

In 1922 I bought ten shares of Empire Life stock which cost me $400. Later I had to pay another $100 when a further call was made by the company. What I would like to know is what position this company is now in. I also took out a 20-payment life policy with it and have two more years to pay. Would it be advisable to pay the balance or change to another company? I was told by the agent who sold me the shares that in ten years they would be worth $1,000 each. Twenty years is a long time to hold shares with no return.

—S. N. F., Capreol, Ont.

As the Empire Life Insurance Company, with head office at Kingston, Ont., has been paying an annual dividend of 4 per cent to shareholders since January, 1940, and as the company is making steady progress and showing a satisfactory increase in business and in financial strength each year, I would advise you to hold your stock and your 20-pay life policy, as it would mean a loss to you to drop either the stock or the policy. It takes a lengthy period to establish a life insurance company and bring it to a position where it can pay a dividend out of the earnings of the business, but that position has been reached by the Empire Life and as its business and earnings increase in the future so also will the returns to shareholders. Having held the stock through the long waiting period, it would be the height of unwisdom to part with the stock now that the company has become well established, is in a sound business and financial position, and is paying a dividend to shareholders. When this company was organized in the first place, SATURDAY NIGHT advised against the purchase of its stock, on account of the high premium charged purchasers in relation to the paid-up value of the shares. It was pointed out that when, if ever, dividends were paid, they would be paid on the paid up value and not on the price, which included the premium, paid for the shares, and that the rate which would have to be paid on the paid up value in order to yield a satisfactory return on the price charged for the shares was something which could not be expected for very many years to come. However, the company is now under an entirely different administration, and is making sound progress, so that the outlook for the shareholders receiving in time a good return on the money they have put into the company is better than it has ever been.

Aussies on Borneo have captured 75 mm. shells which the Japs use as hand grenades—carrying and throwing them by means of the rope shown.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

As a subscriber to your valuable paper I would appreciate some information. Some years ago I purchased stock in The Western Empire Life Insurance Co. This Company was later absorbed by the Great West Life Insurance Co., however I have never had any transfer of stock. Would you be good enough to advise me as to the valuation of these shares, and also if it is necessary for me to have new Certificates issued by the Great West Life Insurance Co.?

—M. C. R., Sudbury, Ont.

Under an agreement in 1940 the Great-West Life Assurance Co., in co-operation with thirteen other Canadian companies, took over the business of the Western Empire Life Insurance Co. Besides undertaking to discharge all obligations arising out of its insurance and annuity contracts, there was, it is understood, a provision in the agreement to the effect that the persons recorded as shareholders of the Western Empire Life as of October 12, 1938, or their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, as the case might be, could turn in their certificates of stock for participation certificates issued by the Great-West Life. Accounts of the Western Empire Life business were to be kept separately, and it was provided that if the operations of the business over the succeeding ten years resulted in a surplus after taking care of policyholders' interests, a return of all or part of the capital paid into the company was to be made to the holders of these participation certificates. Shareholders of the Western Empire Life were to be relieved of all further liability. If you have not received a participation certificate, it would be advisable to write the Great-West Life at Winnipeg. As you will have observed, it is necessary to turn in Western Empire Life stock certificates in order to obtain participation certificates issued by the Great-West Life.

GROUP INSURANCE

ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — HOSPITALIZATION — SURGICAL

(BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENTS CAN BE PROVIDED)

PLANS DESIGNED TO FIT THE PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS OF ANY ORGANIZATION

MUTUAL BENEFIT HEALTH AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION

34 KING ST. E. TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

"THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE HEALTH AND ACCIDENT COMPANY IN THE WORLD"

VACATION NEAR HOME
—Trains are still needed for men in uniform.
Contributed by
DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 27)

ever, misleading. A sum many times as large was spent by private mining ventures in obtaining information, which Dr. Horwood procured and correlated with his own findings to make up the report. I want to emphasize that point — that the Department is likely to lean heavily on costly information obtained by private ventures, gathering and coordinating it for the common good. That was one of the considerations in setting up the position of resident geologists."

•

East Sullivan Mines, subsidiary of Sullivan Consolidated Mines, with approximately 3,000 acres in Bourlamaque township, Quebec, where a big new copper-gold orebody has been located, is estimated by its engineers to show a total of 4,873 tons of ore per vertical foot of depth in the drilling completed east of the fault to the beginning of July. The ore grades 3.29 per cent copper, 1.88 per cent zinc and $1.78 gold and silver per ton, or an average of $10.19, based on prices of 10½ cents and four cents per pound for copper and zinc respectively. The main section of ore has been determined as a true replacement orebody in rhyolite rock, standing practically vertical, with a length of 320 feet and true width in excess of 100 feet. Intersections of the ore have been made between 200 and 470 feet, vertical. In all 10 holes east of the fault have shown commercial ore.

•

Excavation of a vertical three-compartment shaft has commenced at Aumaque Gold Mines, in Bourlamaque township, Quebec, with initial objective of 525 feet and establishment of four levels. The contract also calls for a minimum of 1,000 feet of drifting in the ore zone on both the 250 and 500-foot horizons. In excess of $1,000,000 has been provided the company which is designed to open up two orebodies indicated by diamond drilling in the north zone, adjacent to the Lamaque Gold Mines boundary. Diamond drilling is being continued in the southeastern part of the property to complete testing more than a mile of contact area of the Bourlamaque granodiorite stock, in which East Sullivan has located a large base metal orebody.

•

Macassa Mines, in the Kirkland Lake camp, estimates its earnings for the second quarter of 1945 at $36,171, equal to 1.35 cents per share, which brings the net for the first six months of the year to $76,210, or 2.84 cents per share. This compares with a profit of 8.66 cents per share in the first half of 1944.

•

Tenders are being called by Aubelle Mines, in the Belleterre (Mud Lake) area of Quebec, for the sinking of a vertical three-compartment shaft to a depth of 525 feet, with creation of four levels, and 1,000 feet of drifting in the No. 1 vein on two of the floors, the 250 and 500. According to J. P. Norrie, general manager, surface work and diamond drilling have indicated the No. 1 vein to grade $7.23 gold across 4½ feet for a continuous length of 1,100 feet. The extension of the vein contains a second shoot 150 feet long averaging $7.31 across a width of 3½ feet. Drilling is continuing to further extend the No. 1 vein and test ore possibilities of two other veins.

•

According to the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines the largest movement of prospectors to the interior of British Columbia since the beginning of the war has occurred in recent months. It reports that more than 300 prospectors are in the field, particularly in the unexplored north half of the province. Some 25 or more of the important Eastern companies are stated to have prospectors on exploration work for placer and lode gold.

•

A further 10,000 feet of diamond drilling to closely explore the west end of the ore zone, preliminary to shaft sinking, is announced by Heva Cadillac Gold Mines. A continuous ore zone has been outlined to date for a distance of 1,350 feet. The company reports funds on hand for the proposed drilling, shaft sinking and lateral work.

CANADA'S PART IN THE *Pacific*

IN the great offensives against the Pacific enemy, Canada will do her share—and more.

Well over one hundred thousand Canadian fighting men from the three services join the battle to smash Japanese military power in the Far East.

The Army will have thirty thousand volunteers, veterans of the European field. Their commander, Major-General Bert. M. Hoffmeister of Vancouver, brilliant battle-experienced graduate of the Reserve Army, is one of the outstanding Canadian commanders of the war in Europe.

The Pacific Air Force will include from fifteen to twenty squadrons, mainly bombers, with a flying and ground personnel of some fifty thousand.

The Navy will have sixty ships of all sizes, manned by fifteen thousand men. Many thousands more will maintain the vitally-needed shore bases of a fighting fleet.

From a country of Canada's small population, such a force is a truly magnificent contribution to the "final heave" against Japan.

Pacific Ocean
J.T.

WE'RE IN IT TO THE FINISH:

Not only in her fighting forces is Canada important in the Pacific, but her position as fourth largest supplier of war goods to the United Nations in the European war will make her an important factor in supplies for the Pacific war. When the populations of the other leading nations are compared on a per capita basis, Canada's record is even more striking. High-test alcohol from the Vancouver and Grimsby plants of U.D.L. will continue to serve in the front lines of the fight for freedom.

UDL

UNITED DISTILLERS LTD.
INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL DIVISION
VANCOUVER AND GRIMSBY, CANADA

45-16